THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

The Superior Wisdom of the French Authorities at Shanghai!

Sir Francis Aglen Versus Mr. Hirokichi Kishimoto

The Chinese Drama is a World Crisis

By J. L. Garvin

Two Militarists 'On Trial By the People'

Triangular Fight Between Britain, Japan and Russia

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SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1927

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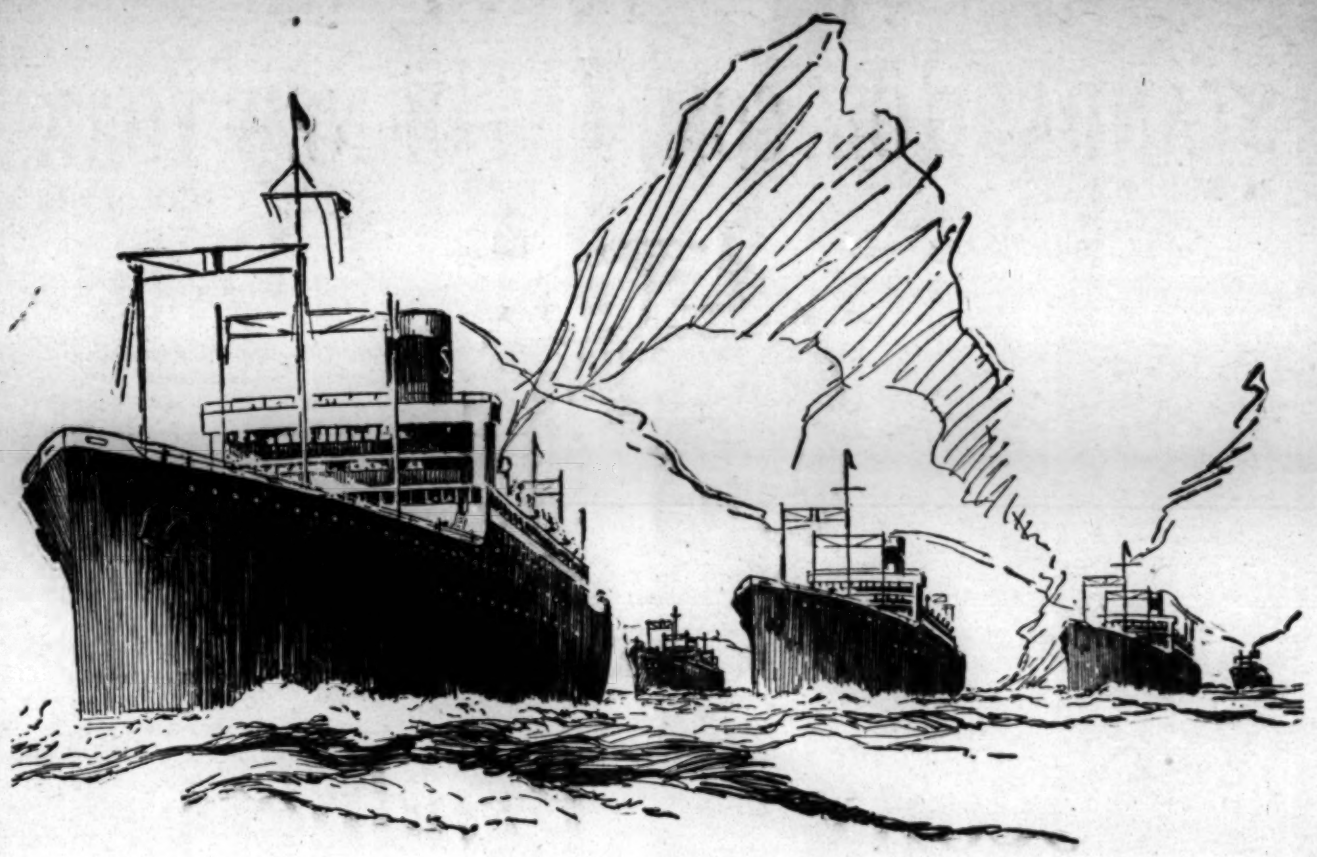

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THE SUPERIOR WISDOM OF THE FRENCH AUTHORITIES

SEVERAL WEEKS ago when the Chinese political situation first began to appear threatening, that is, from the standpoint of the foreign concessions, the French Consul-General in Shanghai dissolved the municipal council in the local French Concession and appointed in its place a sort of executive committee to administer the area. This committee is composed of foreigners and Chinese, the number of Chinese members being equal to the number of foreigners. According to a *Reuter* report from Paris on Feb. 19, a high official of the French Government was quoted as stating that the French Consul-General in Shanghai had been given full power to 'act on the spot' as circumstances may require.....*but to do his utmost to avoid conflict with either of the contending Chinese authorities toward whom France maintains an attitude of strict neutrality*. Thus have the French authorities both in Shanghai and in Paris put their house in order for eventualities. Now the thought naturally occurs as to what has been done along this line in the International Settlement. Here we have a foreign area in which the British interest is predominant; a municipal council which contains six British members out of a total of nine. The Chairman of the Council Mr. S. Fessenden is an American citizen, but above him is Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson, a high executive paid-officer who carries the title of Commissioner-General and who is of British nationality. In addition the head of the Shanghai volunteer Corps, an international force subject to the orders of the Municipal Council is Col. W. F. L. Gordon, also a British subject. Capt. E. I. M. Barret, police commissioner, is also British and most of the foreign employes of the Settlement are British. Thus do we have a foreign settlement here at Shanghai which is to all intents and purposes, British, but which is supposed to be 'international.' Now, the question is, WHO IS EMPOWERED TO SPEAK WHEN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT IS FACED WITH A CRISIS? Is it the British Consul-General, Sir Sidney Barton, who is the official British representative here? Or is it Major Hilton-Johnson, the highest officer of the Municipal Council? Or is if Mr. S. Fessenden, Chairman of the Municipal Council which is elected by the local rate-payers? Or is it Col. Gordon, commander of the Volunteer Corps of 1,500 men composed of British, American, Japanese, Portugese, Chinese and other units? Or is it Colonel Commandant Sangster, commanding officer of the 4,000 British and Indian troops now stationed in Shanghai? Assuredly, in a time of crisis there must be somebody in a position of authority who can go ahead and take action as Mr. O'Malley, Councillor of the British Legation,

has done at Hankow and as the French Consul-General, Mr. Naggiar has been authorized to do in the case of the French Concession here at Shanghai.

IN SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S address dealing with British policy toward China, which was delivered at Birmingham on Jan. 30, he called attention to the fact that "the year 1925 had provided anti-British propagandists with the kind of material they required; for example, the Shanghai police *over which Britain had no control*, had been forced to fire in consequence of mob violence." Now, the question arises, if Great Britain has no authority over the police department of the International Settlement of Shanghai, the citizens of the area would like to know who is going to have authority to speak and would also like to know who is going to have authority to speak and make adjustments when the time arrives for such action. In 1925, following the May 30 incidents the Diplomatic Body in Peking attempted to assert itself through the Shanghai Consular Body as the controlling factor here, but the Municipal Council and the British authorities were able to defeat that viewpoint by maintaining that the Shanghai Municipal Council was responsible only to the foreign rate-payers who elect them. But to speak plainly the Shanghai Municipal Council, composed of six Britons, two Americans and one Japanese, is unrepresentative from two vital viewpoints. From the standpoint that the Council has not been able to obtain a quorum of rate-payers at an annual meeting for practically a decade, it stands to reason that the Council is not representative of the foreign voters who are supposed to number more than 2,000. And from the more important standpoint that the Council does not contain any representatives of the Chinese population of the Settlement numbering nearly a million, a Chinese population which is supposed to pay from 60 to 80 percent of the taxes, the Municipal Council is also non-representative. Therefore we come back to the old question, WHO IS GOING TO REPRESENT THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS AND PROPERTY OWNERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT WHEN THE TIME FOR ACTION ARRIVES? Vicount Grey in the course of an address dealing with the China situation, which was cabled by *Reuters* on February 19, said: "There is so much before us that we could not foresee *that one wrong step, even a small one, might lead to consequences the limits of which we could not possibly see.*" It is exactly this situation which the great mass of foreign residents of Shanghai want to avoid, and this is why they want to know what action is being taken to put our house in order when the big moment for a decision comes at Shanghai.

SIR FRANGIS AGLEN VS. MR. HIROKICHI KISHIMOTO

THE SHANGHAI newspapers last week seem to have overlooked the significance of two little news items sent out by the Japanese and British press services which in our humble opinion were the two most important news items that have been published in China for many years. The two news items were as follows:

(Tokio News-Agency)

Peking, Feb. 16—Mr. Hirokichi Kishimoto, the Commissioner of Customs at Dairen has been transferred to the Customs Inspector-General's Office at Peking and is expected to arrive here on the 18th. Mr. Kishimoto is the first Japanese Commissioner of Customs to join the Inspector-General's Office.

Then three days later *Reuters*, the British news service sent out the following news item from Peking:

(Reuter's Agency)

Peking, Feb. 19—It was officially decided this morning that Kishimoto, who has been controller of the Dairen Customs will be appointed officiating chief Secretary of Customs from February 21.

These two little news items occupying but a few lines of type contain more significance for thinking persons than all of the headlines and heavy editorials which have appeared in the newspapers on the China situation for many a day. And the reason for the significance of these items is that they indicate the second step in Japan's long, persistent and dramatic fight to displace Great Britain in the administration of the Chinese Maritime Customs. On February 1, the Peking Cabinet, following pressure exerted by Marshal Chang Tso-ling, announced that Sir Francis Aglen, for many years British Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, had been dismissed, and that Mr. A. H. F. Edwardes, secretary to the 'I. G.' had been appointed Acting Inspector-General in Sir Francis Aglen's place.

NOW, THIS WAS a sensational thing for China to do and the impression created in foreign circles in China and in England was tremendous, not the least being a decided slump in Chinese Government bonds which are secured by the Customs revenues. The British Minister in Peking immediately rallied his Diplomatic Corps about him and in due course a formal protest was lodged with the Peking Government, but the next day Marshal Chang Tso-ling personally and publicly congratulated Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, acting premier and minister of foreign affairs for his 'courageous' action in firing Sir Francis Aglen. Now on top of these momentous events, comes the news that Japan has elevated one of her nationals, Mr. Hirokichi Kishimoto into the next most important position under the Inspector-General in the Chinese Customs Administration, the same position which Mr. Edwardes occupied before the Peking Government elevated him to the position of Acting Inspector-Generalship. Shades of Rodney Gilbert! To what lowly depths has British prestige fallen when weak and disorganized and chaotic China—the same China which Mr. Gilbert described in his book as a 'nation of children' has the temerity to fire the highest and most important British official in China and then to appoint in the next position as a future successor, a subject of Japan!

THE BRITISH PRESS in China for obvious reasons has kept discreetly silent on the subject of these dramatic events, but the facts stand nevertheless. However, we do find the significance of the events have been noted elsewhere for in *The Chicago Tribune* for January 18 we find a dispatch from London which was written by Mr. John Steele, London correspondent, which reads as follows:

> London, Jan. 17—A pessimistic view is taken in a report which Sir Francis Aglen, chief director of Chinese customs, forwarded to bankers in the city of London who are interested in Chinese bond issues.
>
> Sir Francis declares the Chinese masses are out of hand, particularly when inflamed by agitators from Moscow, and he believes Shanghai is definitely menaced by a mob movement

which may sweep the concessions and destroy the customs administration, which is the last security remaining for Chinese bondholders. Sir Francis states that if the British public knew the full measure of the decline of British prestige and the danger to British lives and interests, Sir Austen Chamberlain would be thrown out of office by a wave of popular indignation.

He foresees, unless there is a change of policy, the total destruction of British trade predomination in the east, with it passing to other nations, particularly the Japanese, whom he accuses of a deliberate and continuous attempt to wreck British interests.

The explanation given is Japanese resentment at what they term a British betrayal in the denunciation of the Anglo-Japanese treaty after the Washington Conference. In addition to the motive for revenge, there is the Japanese view that it is entitled to all the trade in China, to the exclusion of Great Britain and America.

THERE ISN'T sufficient space available here to review in detail the history of British control of the Chinese Customs Administration. Foreign supervision of the Chinese customs dates back to the Taiping Rebellion, when in 1853, the city of Shanghai was captured by the Taiping Rebels, in consequence of which the customs was closed and the foreign merchants had no offices to collect customs duties. In order to meet the emergency, the foreign consuls collected the duties until June 29, 1854 when an agreement was entered into with the British, American, and French consuls for the establishment of a foreign board of inspectors. Under this agreement a board of foreign inspectors was appointed, and continued in office until 1858, when the tariff commission met and agreed to rules of trade, of which Article X provides that a uniform customs system should be enforced at every port, and that a high officer should be appointed by the Chinese Government to superintend the foreign trade, and that this officer might select any British subject whom he might see fit to aid him in the administration of the Customs revenue, and in a number of other matters connected with commerce and navigation. On February 13, 1898, just thirty-eight years ago, in reply to a letter from Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister in Peking, the Chinese Foreign Office gave assurance that the Inspector-General of the Maritime Customs should be a British subject so long as British trade predominates in China. In 1914, at the outbreak of the World War, there were 1357 foreigners in the Chinese Customs service, representing about 20 different nationalities, but most of them being British.

IT HAS BEEN known for several years that Japanese trade with China has been practically equal to, if not in excess of British trade, but the British by cleverly figuring in the trade between Hongkong (British colony) and South China as purely British trade, has been able to make the British trade figures *appear* greater than the figures indicating Japanese trade with China. However, the Japanese have never been fooled and at the Washington Conference Mr. Odagiri on behalf of the Japanese Government, demanded that in view of the "important position which her Chinese trade occupies in the entire foreign trade of China and Japan's resulting large contribution to the Chinese customs revenues, that a fair and suitable adjustment may be effected with the above fact in view in regard to the future operations of the customs system; that is to say, concerning such matters as the custodian banks and the proportion of foreign nationals to be employed in the customs staff." Mr. Odagiri, in connection with the presentation of the foregoing, gave assurances that Japan 'had no desire' to disturb the present system of administration of the Chinese Maritime Customs, but on the other hand he succeeded in making it quite clear that Japan desired and was entitled to a larger participation in the Customs Administration than she had been accorded in the past. A few days previously when the matter of incressing the Chinese tariff was under consideration the Japanese delegation had shown that Japan's trade with China constituted 30 percent of China's total foreign commerce and represented the same percentage of Japan's overseas trade. The British, of course, were not asleep at the Washington Conference and attempted to have a clause included in the Chinese Tariff Treaty which would have had the effect of making British control of the Chinese customs administration, more or less permanent, but Dr. Wellington Koo of the Chinese delegation blocked that proposal by declaring that "the day may not be far distant when China will have established a parliamentary government representing her people, and that thus an opportunity will be given her to exercise in every respect her full sovereignty and regulate her own customs tariff." The opportunity for declaring her sovereignty in respect to the control of her tariff came at the Special Tariff Conference in Peking last year when Dr. C. T. Wang chairman of the Chinese delegation succeeded in obtaining unanimous agreement to a resolution granting China complete autonomy on Jan. 1, 1929.

THE TRIANGULAR FIGHT BETWEEN BRITAIN, JAPAN AND RUSSIA!

AN UNUSUALLY well informed Englishman in a recent discussion of China's dismissal of Sir Francis Aglen, made the remark, "I think our Aglen was 'sacked' by the Japanese rather than by the Chinese." In making this remark he was absolutely correct, for as the preceding discussion pertaining to the Customs Administration has shown, the Japanese have succeeded, as an indirect result of the present crisis between China and Great Britain, in winning two great victories in China: First, the Japanese have succeeded in inducing the Chinese to negotiate a new treaty with Japan which provides for a reciprocal tariff agreement under which Japanese products will be protected against arbitrary increases in the Chinese tariff; and second, Japan has succeeded in breaking down the long-established British control of the Chinese Customs Administration. A great deal has happened in this connection which has not been made public and may never be made public, but the facts in the situation are that Japan has taken advantage of the present situation in China to obtain something which she might well have been forced, otherwise, to wait several years to obtain. To state it another way, Japan has, in exchange for her diplomatic support of China against the British, succeeded in obtaining China's agreement to a commercial treaty which is entirely satisfactory to Japanese interests. China has not made this agreement willingly, but, as has been stated frequently in these columns, China has been forced into this position by the blunders of British diplomacy over a long period of years, but more recently by a succession of unfortunate incidents beginning with the May 30

and succeeding affairs of 1925 in Shanghai, Kiukiang, Hankow, and Canton, down to the present and including the Wanhsien affair of last year and the recent decision of the British Government to dispatch troops to Shanghai.

THUS DO WE observe the workings of 'Pan-Asianism' otherwise 'Asia for the Asiatics' or more concretely, 'China for the Chinese.' Now one may well ask, "Where do the Russians come in? The answer to this is of course to be found in the obvious fact that Russia, largely due to British, French and American diplomatic blundering on the other side of the world, has been forced into the position of an Asiatic Power. It might quite accurately be stated that Russian and Japanese aims in China are in many respects similar. This is especially true in one very important direction: Both Japan and Russia are interested primarily in evening scores with Great Britain. Japan has two important grudges against Great Britain, one being Britain's cancellation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the other being Britain's decision to construct a naval base at Singapore. In addition to these common aims of Japan and the Soviet in respect to the elimination of British economic, financial and political dominance in Eastern Asia, Japan and Russia also have common—and also conflicting—interests in North China. But in time of stress it is often possible for rivals to get together, especially when faced with a common enemy, and this is exactly what has happened in respect to Japan and Russia. They have got together and arrived at a compromise in respect to their interests in Mongolia and Manchuria and it has been hinted several times recently that one likely outcome of the present crisis between China and Britain one side of the triangle and Japan and Britain on the other side and Russia and Britian on the third side, may be the formation of a triangular alliance between Japan, China and Russia. An American newspaperman of our acquaintance in a recent discussion of the relationship between the so-called Nationalist Government at Hankow and the Russians, made the statement that "Japan could well afford to finance Soviet propaganda in China, because the Soviet is doing in China exactly what Japan desires to have done in China, but is not in a position to do herself." By this he meant that the very foundation stone of Japanese diplomacy is the elimination of European, particularly British, influence from the coast of Eastern Asia. It doesn't require any deep student of history to realize the truth of this statement. Japan attacked and defeated czarist Russia in 1904 on account of Russia's advance into Manchuria and in 1914 Japan attacked and defeated Germany at Tsingtao and thus destroyed another European base on the Asiatic coastline. Now Japan, in consequence of the present Chinese (abetted by Russia) antagonism against Britain is seeing another European rival eliminated.

THUS DO WE observe the consummation of policies which have had their beginnings in the not distant past. Japan is rapidly developing as an industrial and maritime nation and in this development has come into direct conflict with Britain's long established position in the Far East. Unthinking Britons may charge the Chinese radicals with responsibility for the destruction of British trade, shipping and financial dominance in China, but actually it has been Japanese competition which has been chiefly responsible for the loss of British trade. We may ridicule the inefficiency of Japanese labor, but it only requires an inspection of the Chinese maritime customs returns to see that Japanese trade with China is constantly increasing and British trade with China in the same lines is constantly decreasing. This is particularly true in cotton goods which constitutes the 'back-bone' of Britain's trade with China. Obviously a factory located in Osaka or on the China coast has an advantage over a factory located on the other side of the world in selling to the Chinese masses. Regardless of how much we may squirm and cuss those responsible for the loss of our commerce, certain well-defined economic laws have a way of triumphing despite human machinations. The only effect which recent developments in China has had, has been in speeding up the course of events, just as the World war speeded up by many years the natural economic and financial as well as political influence and position of the United States of America. Japan is playing for high stakes in Asia, the natural outcome of which may be the development of a sort of Monroe Doctrine in the Far East and from the present trend of events she seems to be in a fair way of accomplishing her major ambitions.

THE INSIDE reasons for Britain's present action in dispatching a large military force to Shanghai has not been stated. The publicly announced reason that a force of approximately 20,000 troops was being dispatched to China for the purpose of protecting British nationals does not hold water, because a force of one fourth that size would have been sufficient for the mere protection of the 16,000 British residents of China and their interests. Britain's action in sending this large well-rounded military force to China has a more fundamental reason which goes to the very bottom of British prestige throughout Asia. Undoubtedly the Conservative party, now in power in England had a much more ambitious scheme in mind when the momentous decision was made to send a large army to China, the financing of which up to the present according to parliamentary statements, has run to nearly a million pounds stirling. British statesmen undoubtedly must have been led to believe that by dispatching this large force to China that both Japan and America would be dragged into a general scheme of intervention which would have had the effect of re-establishing British commercial and financial as well as political dominance and prestige in China. No one can tell, at this stage of the game how the thing will work out ultimately, but from present indications British statesmanship apparently misjudged the situation, probably due to the propaganda campaigns of misinformation which have been conducted in England from China along the line of forcing intervention. It is now pretty well established that Japan is not coming in, for as stated in the foregoing, Japan is not going to undo by any rash actions the work of a decade in establishing 'friendship' with China. Furthermore, Japan is not likely to be drawn into a military adventure on the coast of Asia which might have the effect of re-establishing the position of a trade rival. And finally, why should Japan coerce China in a military way when she has been able to obtain through peaceful means the accomplishment of a great and fundamentally important diplomatic victory, largely due to the blunders of her trade and political rivals? A great deal more might be written on this subject, especially from the standpoint of American interest in the present international situation in the Far East, but we leave that to future discussion. In conclusion it should be sufficient to point out to thinking persons that China has won a considerable victory on the question of forcing revision of her treaties, but she has won this victory through compromises which she

The Chinese Drama Is a World Crisis

BY J. L. GARVIN
in The Observer, London

THE Chinese drama now working up to a culmination is one of the greatest crises of its kind in the history of the world. For 15 years the deepest impulses of a tremendous revolution have often seemed to be lost in hopeless anarchy, but, obscurely, elementally, they have moved on and gathered strength. As elsewhere, the ideals, however marred in action, are unity, patriotism, and regeneration. The practical goal is a status of political and commercial sovereignty equal to the position long since achieved by Japan, and recently won by another Asiatic country, Turkey, in a manner which has had a direct and far-reaching influence on developments in the Far East. The movement temporarily thrown by obstruction and misunderstanding into the arms of Russia is, in essence, not Bolshevist, but nationalist. It is, not red, but yellow. Its simplest watch word is "China for the Chinese," in a sense fervently hostile to any kind of foreign domination, but not necessarily excluding foreign intercourse and enterprise, aid and trade, if these can be re-established on terms consistent with native sovereignty.

An Ordeal of Statesmanship

We in Britain led the way in meeting similar claims by Japan; since then we have given to India full tariff autonomy and the political reforms. Nothing on earth can now stop this Chinese movement. Nearly every Western influence stimulates and equips it. We ought to be conspicuously the first to recognize it and sympathise with it in spite of the fact that full concession must be somewhat more gradual than in the case of Japan, and that the immediate situation demands strong safeguards. As circumstances are and will continue, British reliance on armaments and abuse against the rising tide of general Chinese sentiment would not merely prove as impotent as Mrs. Partington to check that tide, but would concentrate upon our heads an especial hatred that generations might not extinguish.

For these reasons alone, seldom has there been a more critical issue for British statesmanship in Asia. But this vast question has still wider bearings. The writ of the League of Nations does not really run in Asia any more than it runs in the two Americas. If the United States and the British Empire, against their will, in their own despite, found the mselves deeply engaged in the Far East as the result of Chinese extremism, Bolshevist manoeuvres and Japanese alarm, the practical securities against war nearer home would be so seriously weakened that it would be impossible to guarantee the peace of Europe and might be impossible to maintain it.

A Revolution Revolutionised

In the last few months, but chiefly during the last few weeks, the long revolution has been revolutionised. There had been years of inconclusive civil war with its indescribable, bewildering medley of names, events, and motives, of personal rivalries, and local factions, of campaigns and conspiracies, victories and reverses, treacheries and intrigues, strikes and boycotts. Few recorded passages of human confusion have been harder for the searching student to disentangle. Now comes a sudden clearing-up over an immense area. A new, formidable, and perhaps decisive situation has been created.

Assisted by Bolshevist intelligence the southern armies, which embody the idea of real national unity and sovereignty on a Republican basis, have at last carried all before them up to an almost commanding point. From their original base, Canton, they have swept upwards into the centre of China. A considerable part of the rest is controlled or menaced by their confederates and sympathisers. More than half the 18 provinces are already in the power of the Nationalists, and probably a sweeping majority of the whole population in a country with 400,000,000 inhabitants—nearly equal to the entire census of the British Empire—is already on their side or prepared to follow them. For propaganda—of the only kind which appeals both to the interests of the masses and to the new patriotism of the foreign-educated intellectuals and the students—goes in advance of the armies. Far ahead of their march the ground is prepared for them. The great province of the western interior, Szechuan, has declared for them. Eastward along the seaboard the province of Fukien, with its famous old city Foochow—perhaps the most picturesque of all the treaty-ports—has fallen to them.

Next on the coast comes what is really the key-province—Chekiang, with another great provincial capital and treaty-port, Hangchow, which Marco Polo thought the glorious city of the world; and though reduced since his day it has again nearly a million of inhabitants. We call this next objective of the Nationalist march the key province, because whoever holds strongly Chekiang and its splendidly-situated port, Hangchow, is certain then to command the mouth of the Yangtze river and Shanghai itself. To gain these latter positions would establish Nationalist predominance in China.

The Mississippi of China

Most of the course of the Yangtzekiang is already in the hands of the Southern Republican forces. That mighty river, as everyone knows—flowing irregularly with many bends from West to East right through the centre of what was so long known as the Celestial Empire—is the Mississippi of China. It is capable of playing the same decisive part in the Chinese civil war as the Mississippi played in the American civil war. Whoever conquers firmly the Yangtze on both sides is bound to possess the country as a whole, and to unite the 18 provinces again under one form of Government. No one can yet prophesy that the power of the Nationalists is solid enough to do this. But they have now much the best chance of doing it, and above all, no one else can now hope to do it against them. This is a main secret of their new strength.

The chief event in this connection was the capture by the Nationalists, under their General Chiang Kai-shek, of the central cities of the Yangtse basin. What we call familiarly Hankow is really a triple-city—Hankow, Hanyang, Wuchang. Occupying both sides of the river, and otherwise in a strong strategical situation, this group, containing a million-and three-quarter people, is partly a Manchester, partly an inland Liverpool, with some official characteristics also that possibly might help to make it the future capital of all China instead of Peking. With its ironworks, factories. banks, and shipping, its possession is more important than that of any other place in China. Its seizure by the Nationalist has had the most far-reaching effect, and is very widely regarded as the sure presage of their complete victory. Northward across the Yangtze more great provinces are ready to go over. For at Peking there is no longer any Government whatever. Even the formal, pretentious shadow that so long deluded most of the foreign Powers has disappeared. Amongst the hills north-west of Peking itself that astute specimen of a "Christian General," and rather jingo-patriot, Feng Yu-hsiang—with his compact relatively efficient army, equipped by Russia—hovers pretty securely in the distance, ready to strike in again, if there should be a promising opportunity of joining hands with the Southern Nationalists and clinching their total triumph.

The Wrong Policy

The alternative before us is plain, and the choice of the lesser evil, to say the least, demands that we shall extricate ourselves from the false and odious position which makes us appear to be what we are not—the chief opponents of the national aspirations of the Chinese people. Sir Austen Chamberlain is besieged by reactionary advice and panic counsels. He is asked to put all our money on the wrong horse—to make common cause with the northern provincial and regional despots and governors, military and civil—the tuchuns and tupans, whose rivalries and intrigues have done more than anything else to prolong the anarchy and to waste the country through the decade since Yuan Shih-Kai's death after his failure to restore the Empire and occupy the throne. The Foreign Secretary, in a word, is urged to rely on what we may call a gunboat-policy against the national and popular movement in China. It means an attempt to apply to the Far East the Chanak temper, so nearly fatal in the Near East. It is contrary to the spirit of Locarno. It is contrary to the spirit of the Indian reforms. It is not supported by the United States, and never will be, unless the Nationalist movement plunges into serious anti-foreign excesses or is unable to control them. A Chanak temper in China, would end in ignominious retreat, after isolating us diplomatically and prejudicing all our commercial and other interests for years to come.

You can do anything with bayonets but sit on them. You can do anything with gunboats on the Yangtze except roll back a tide of national feeling or prevent the spread of anti-British hatred, or avert strikes and boycotts, or send the awakened Asia of the century back to its ancient slumbers.

The Right Policy

At home and abroad alike we are cursed by the unteachable pre-war complex which in this case must be broken. In Chinese affairs as in European—and as in our industrial matters—we must realise the changed world in which we live. We hope the Foreign Secretary will set his face inflexibly against the gunboat-policy and the panic-counsels. There is no way out but conciliatory compromise with the Chinese people and with the nationalist movement dominated by the south. We must take precautions in a situation where any

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has been forced to make with her two near neighbors, Japan and Russia, which of course will bring further problems later on after the present crisis with England has been liquidated.

accident or local blunder might lead to an explosion of anti-foreign violence. We must protect at need, whoever is with us or not, the life of our subject and their property as established on the existing treaty-basis pending agreed changes of that system. But, for the rest, we must make it clear that we are at least as friendly to the Chinese national and popular movement as is any other Power. We must cease to drive it into the arms of the Bolshevists. We must show that we have no intention of throwing impediments and obstacles across its road.

We must be prepared for full tariff autonomy in China no less than in India. British organization of the Maritime Customs has been a magnificent benefit to China, but that people has learned to run its own postal services, and aspires to control and employment in the fiscal services also, whether the results as regards honesty and efficiency prove good or bad. This question touches the tenderest point of our sentiment and pride, but, again, it is certain that we shall save more of British influence by conciliation than we can hope to do by mere resistance.

As for the ex-territorial privilleges of foreigners, the path is strewn with difficulties. The new Chinese legal system is yet very far indeed from being on paper what it is in practice. But China has seen the capitulations abolished in Turkey. Her efforts in the same direction cannot be stopped. Here, also, Britain must declare herself as ready as any Power to accept in a liberal and courageous spirit a gradual system of transition which must end some day in full Chinese sovereignty.

Recognize The Facts

Above all our business is to recognize the national movement in the south and centre where its influence rules over more than 200,000,000 of people; to accept it later in any further area where its authority may be established; and to disclaim antagonism, overt or covert, to its advance. Elsewhere, we may equally recognize Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria, and also the few intermediate satraps so long as they can maintain themselves. But let us have perfectly plain and realistic ideas on this subject. It is no interest of ours to perpetuate the disintegration of China by supporting the local military usurpers whose personal rule is irreconcilable with any kind of constructive national policy. Next we must get it thoroughly into our heads that Peking is no longer the metropolis of China or the seat of real authority over any part of China. It is deposed like Constantinople. Hankow as a living centre of new forces is like Angora on a larger scale. Southern and Central Republicanism is animated by the only real coherent party in China—the Kuomintang. With all faults, immaturities, crudities, this movement alone has real national ideals; and no other influence can hope to suppress anarchy, to end civil war, and to restore cohesion over the greater part of China.

The Russian Bolshevists have been accepted as friends and allies. They are not masters in China and never will be. The nearer the Kuomintang comes to recognize national power and responsibility, the more the present role of the Bolshevists will be diminished. "China for the Chinese" means what it says. It does not, and never will, mean "China for the Russians."

The Meaning of New China

Not in one article like this, nor in several articles, could we hope to convey an adequate impression of the magnitude and strangeness of the Chinese convulsions in the last 15 years. No European example helps to explain. After the Manchu Empire was overthrown in 1911 all the traditional foundations on which the nation had reposed for two thousand years were broken up. The whole mental revolution has been a vaster affair than the political. The revolution has penetrated education, literature, religion. The consequences may be retarded: they never can be reversed. Students in swarms, such as never were known in Asia before, absorb European and American ideas. More and more they use western instruction as a weapon against western control.

No man can see the end of it. Chang Tso-lin, indirectly protected by Japan, may hold a large part of northern China proper. The Nationalist advance may triumph up to Manchuria. Nationalism itself may break up as a result of its extension instead of consolidating the country. But we in Britain are fitted to be friends with the Chinese people. We wish to be friends. The expansion of trade itself depends upon the restoration of a united pacific regime throughout the greater part of the country, even if some of the northern provinces remain under Manchurian ascendency for some years. But Japanese greatness and independent sovereignty are a permanent model for the 400,000,000 of China. In any case we must realise that the days of a mere gunboat-policy are gone for ever. By conciliatory statesmanship we must accommodate ourselves to the inevitable progress, despite all checks and interruptions, of a national cause likely to prove in the long run one of the most farreaching movements in the whole world's history.

Chinese Temperament and Political Parties

BY ALBERT Y. HUGH.

CHINESE Temperament is peculiar. Those who know the Chinese well would find them in various moods and attitudes at times. Some of the most honest individuals are to be found in China, yet at the same time, some of the most crooked and worst sort of individuals are also to be seen. The temperament of the Chinese people varies with individuals, classes, as well as with provinces and religions.

In recent years due to political and social changes, some of the most extreme sorts of individuals are being seen. This variation of personalities and attitudes are not so often seen in Western countries. This is due to the fact that China has a big population, bigger than that of any single or several nations combined. It is an admitted fact in statistics that with any given large number, there are always variations from the normal, the greater the number of figures taken into consideration, the greater is the variation. This is exactly the case with China. The present population of China is too large for her to handle, consequently, abnormal mental manifestations of various sorts are being seen in the country.

The Economic Factor

In studying conditions in China, whether social, political, or religious, one very important factor must be taken into consideration. This is the economic factor. Although there are so many variations in the thoughts and actions of individuals in China, yet the most initiating force that causes or promotes these abnormalities and variations is nothing but economic pressure. If the economic resources of the country are developed to such an extent as those in the Western countries, and also if the per capita wealth of the people is increased to even one half of that of the people of Western countries, then a majority, if not all, of the present difficulties would be wiped out.

This economic pressure is not one of recent origin; it is almost as old as Chinese history. In the early days when the population of the country was sparse and agricultural productions plentiful, and territories for expansion were rather large, the people lived, then, in a more or less peaceful and happy attitude. When the population was increasing and the other prosperous economic factors decreasing, then the economic pressure gradually began to operate, until it works itself up to its present condition.

Effect of Economic Pressure

As the economic pressure began to operate, then certain adaptations to this pressure also gradually evolved. Consequently certain attitudes such as social indifference, personal reaction, artificiality, intriguing, conspiracy, dishonesty, disobedience to rules and regulations, favoritism, individual group stratification, courting favors, general "line-ups," and political conspiracies gradually developed. It may be of interest to explain these terms briefly.

In Chinese social life, each individual is generally indifferent to what happens around him either socially or politically. He does not care. He does not want to take the trouble either to defend or offend anyone. Class or group feeling is very weak among the Chinese. The day of class conflict in China is rather far off yet. In recent years the younger elements of the population takes rather a keen interest in political and social questions, and they constantly offend the militarist and the political group, viz., those who depend upon political jobs for their livelihood, yet they get very little reaction from the offended parties.

One may say that in recent years those who get in power generally issue orders for the arrest of the members of the defeated parties, but so far practically no one has been arrested. An order for arrest is simply a notification for the defeated party to escape. This is plain enough to show that the Chinese group feeling is quite weak and that they are good unilateral compromisers.

The Personal Element

On the other hand, if one should accuse a single individual for a particular mischief, then the reaction to this accusation would be keen and powerful, either openly or secretly, in the form of revenges or lawsuits. The Chinese social memory is rather poor, as their social misdeeds are easily forgotten, but individual memories are lasting and powerful. If one should offend an individual Chinese, the offended party would remember it throughout his whole life, and if the offence should be great, then he would transmit the facts of the incident to his descendants in the form of a tradition. There is a Chinese saying that "to be ungrateful

is not a gentleman, but to be unrevengeful is not human." This well illustrates our point.

In view of this social indifference and weak social memory together with strong individual sensitivity and personal reaction, there grows up among Chinese society a stratum of artificiality. Outwardly, everyone is very courteous and ceremonial, and there is always an expression of sympathy and like-mindedness. but inwardly, the true attitude of the individual is quite different. In interviews and conversations, one generally says something that he does not mean, and means something he does not say. In order to obtain any correct information from any one interested in any issue, one has to go through a third disinterested party to get it.

Lack of Sincerity

In view of this social artificiality, lack of sincerity also develops among the people. From the lack of sincerity, conspiracy and intriguing gradually develop until this phenomenon can be seen generally. This condition has been responsible for many social events and unexpected happenings.

Rules and regulations in China are only dead letters, as those who have the custody of the laws usually violate them without punishment, whereas those who are not fortunate enough to be in power may be punished. Theories may sound beautiful in China as they do in other countries, but practice is quite different from theory. In China regulations are only needed for the regulation of others and not for those who have the regulations in their hands.

Personal influence also counts a great deal with the Chinese. If a person should violate certain regulations and at the same time has a great personal influence by means of wealth or other conditions, then he might be forgiven. On the other hand, if a violator of the law should be a person of no influence, then he would be punished to the limits of the law.

This is equally true of acquaintance. If a wrong doer should happen to know the controller of the law, he might be forgiven, otherwise he would have to pay for the penalty. In China, friendship is above the law. Friends who violate the laws need not suffer, but strangers have to pay heavily.

That is why a legal democracy, viz., all relations to be based on legal principles, is not as yet possible in China. Law and order is required of others' but not of the self, Many Chinese have double standards, one for the self, and another one for others, everything is based on self interest, democracy or autocracy. Under such conditions where is your legal standard?

Influence of Ancient Sages

There is no doubt that many of these Chinese contradictions and dualisms are due to the influence of the ancient sages who taught the idea of social control by personality and ethical character. The economic conditions also influence Chinese society greatly, as mentioned above.

With the above mentioned psychological backgrounds, Chinese politics also works in an irregular way. This can be shown by the Chinese political parties.

During the first few years of the Chinese Republic, political parties of various kinds and names sprang up like mushrooms. Outwardly all these political parties had certain principles, but in reality the founders and followers of these parties never thought of following them in any way. The names and principles of their political parties were only sign boards for their political business.

Politics is a business in China. Individuals may combine together to buy political offices for gains. Sometimes partnerships are being formed for the purpose. In case certain offices are being obtained, then all the necessary jobs in connection are to be filled by the partners of the business, and should any profits be gained from holding these offices then they would be divided among the partners.

The Various Parties

Chinese political parties are more or less of the same nature. They are being formed by close friends for economic gains. They may also be called political conspiracies. In case of political success, then all the members of the party to which they belong will hold public offices. When their fortune diminishes, then they will all quit.

Among the Chinese political parties, the most prominent ones are: the Kuomintang, the Yenchiusi, the Anfusi, the Chiaotungsi, the Chenghsuehsi, the various militarist factions, the Socialists, the Communists, the Anarchists, and other radicals.

Among these parties, the Kuomintang is the only one that resembles the political parties of Western countries. This party has certain principles originated by its founder, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. After the death of its founder this party becomes ever more vigorous, and the one thing that binds its members together now is simply its principles. The present anti-northern campaign, is a piece of work of this party, which aims to unite the whole country.

The Yenchiusi, is a group of individuals who are more or less of a scholastic temperament, and who join together for their political fortunes. Among the prominent members of this group are Liang Chi-chao, Hsiung Hsi-ling, Fan Yuan-lien, Kiang Yung, and others. This group aims to control the educational and cultural institutions of the country. Recently they are getting into a new field of activity, viz., the various committees formed by the Chinese Government for handling the returned Boxer Indemnity Funds.

The Anfusi is a group of politicians, who make a business of finding faults with their political opponents in order to oust them and take their place, They are doing their business purely in the field of politics. Among the prominent members of this group are Tuan Chi-jui, Hsu Hsi-ying, Chang Shih-chao, Liang Hung-chi, and others.

The Chiaotungsi is a combination of men of economic and political ability. They were the first railroad builders of the country. Their field of activity is in the railroads and other facilities of communication, the large business enterprises, the financial houses, as well as in politics itself. Among the prominent members of this group are Liang Shih-yi, Yeh Kung-cho, and others.

This group is also divided into the old and new Chiaotung Cliques, but in any case, they all sprang from the same original group of railroad builders.

The Chenghsuehsi is an imitation of the Yenchiusi. whose members are attempting to be active in the fields of politics as well as in that of culture. However, the political influence of this party is gradually dwindling.

The various military cliques or factions which occupy various sections of the country at various times, are products of the present social and political disorder, and products of the times. The militarists are mainly men of ignorance, who sprang from humble origin by joining the ranks. They are a courageous group of individuals, who won their position and fortune by daring to die. They are the ones who control the country now. The unfortunate part of this group is that they are ignorant, and are often being utilized by the trouble making politicians of the various groups.

Radicals in Minority

Lastly, the socialists, the communists, the anarchists, and others are only in the minority in the country. They cannot accomplish very much under present conditions. So it is not worthwhile to say anymore concerning them.

In conclusion, it may be said that among all of the above mentioned political groups, the Yenchiusi and Chiaotuugsi are very active and adaptable to different conditions. The Yenchiusi knows well of Chinese society. Its attitude is rather intellectual and critical. On the other hand, the Kuomintang is rather dogmatic and emotional. The Kuomintang represents the temperament of the new and young China. The Yenchiusi represents that of the old China. Revolution, destruction, reconstruction, attempts to repel foreign mistreatment of China are the fields of work of the Kuomintang. This party attempts to rebuild a new and young as well as united China. The majority of the members of this party are young men and students. Their activities are full of spirit and freshness. How far they will succeed is rather interesting to see.

Eastern University, Peking, China, Feb. 17, 1927.

Will Rogers and the U. S. Gunboats on the Yangtsze

Will Rogers, well known American humorist, writer and actor recently spent a weekend at the White House as the guest of President and Mrs. Coolidge. Mr. Rogers tells all about it in *The Saturday Evening Post* for January 8, in which connection the following conversation took place:

"I asked him (The President) what all of our Gunboats was doing in China and I told him it was pretty tough on a country when they couldent have their own civil wars without us and England butting in.

"I wanted to tell him to round up all them Gunboats of ours on that Yangtsze River and bring 'em home and trade 'em to some nation for some Aeroplanes. But I dident feel like giving him too much advice. I was there to listen, not to advise. . . Lord, Gunboats will be as old-fashioned in the next war as a Whip-socket."

Further on in the article Rogers told President and Mrs. Coolidge about his visit to Russia and according to the comedian, Mrs. Coolidge was somewhat interested in Rogers' account of mixed bathing which the Russian men and women seem to indulge in in the Moscow River "with not even a pair of trunks" in the party. But to use Rogers' words, "Mr. Coolidge dident seem to get het up any over this negligee custom."

Two Militarists "on Trial by the Chinese People"

On Friday, Feb. 11, the Nationalist Government at Hankow brought to trial the two Northern or 'Allied' Generals, Liu Yu-chun and Chen Chia-mo who were captured by the Cantonese forces when Wuchang was taken. This account of the trial, which constitutes a rather unusual example of reporting as China journalistic standards go, is reprinted in full from the Hankow Herald, American newspaper:

EXACTLY four months from the very day they were taken prisoner and their stronghold of Wuchang was overpowered and conquered by the attacking Nationalist forces. General Liu Yu-chun and Tupan Chen Chia-mo were brought to trial before a tribunal of the people.

Court was held at Wuchang, opening at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, with Dr. Hsu Chien, Minister of Justice, presiding. Two prosecuting attorneys brought eight charges against the prisoners the most serious of these being the order of execution of Chen Ting-yi, a member of the Kuomintang who was beheaded together with two others during the siege; making use of foreign gunboats to communicate messages; and burning the homes of a number of people in Wuchang.

Mr. Liu Chi-liang, representative of the Rehabilitation Commission, acted as prosecuting attorney for the people. Judge Liang Yuan-fang, as prosecuting attorney for the Government.

The Commission

The Commission who will decide on the fate of the two captive generals consists of fourteen members of political, labor, merchants and official organizations. They are as follows:

(1) Dr. Hsu Chien, President of the Commission, Minister of Justice of the Nationalist Government.

(2) Yu Kai-chan, representing the Central Executive Committee of the Nationalist Government and the Committee of the Kuomintang.

(3) Liu Fun, representing the same bodies as Yu Kai-chan.

(4) Sung Tseng-fu, military representative, aide to General Tang Sen-chi, of the 8th Army of the Nationalist forces.

(5) Chang Pei-chun, representing the General Political Bureau.

(6) Teng Cho-min, of the Hupeh Provincial Bureau of the Kuomintang.

(7) Wan Hsi-yen, representing the Hankow Bureau of the Kuomintang.

(8) Wu Pei-hsin, delegate of the Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

(9) Hsu Hsi-hua, representative of the Wuchang Chamber of Commerce.

(10) Miss Chwan Yu-yi, delegate of the Women's Department of the Kuomintang.

(11) Chang Kuo-en, representing the Hupeh Political Commission.

(12) Hsiang Chung-fa, delegate of the Hupeh General Labor Union.

(13) Chen Teh-sen, representing the Students Union.

(14) Lu Cheng, delegate of the Farmers Union.

Woman Commissioner

It is interesting to note that one member of the tribunal is a woman. Miss Chwan Yu-yi is a very young and pretty representative of the Women's Kuomintang, who wears eyeglasses and dresses rather in foreign fashion, wearing skirt and foreign hat. She seemed fully aware of the seriousness of the task before her and made notes of everything of importance that transpired.

Trial To Be Continued

The court opened at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and from that time until 1.30 p.m. former Tupan Chen Chia-mo was under cross examination. A recess was called at 1.30 until 2 p.m. when the hearing resumed with the interrogation of General Liu Yu-chun, which lasted until 4.30, when court was adjourned for the day.

The continued hearing of these cases will be held in the near future, and the date will be announced in advance.

Both Prisoners Well

Both General Liu Yu-chun and former Tupan Chen Chia-mo appeared in very good health. General Liu is much stouter and firmer than he was at the time he was captured, and was very much at ease. They both wore fine silk garments, and warm fur over-coats, and seemed to have been extremely well cared for during the four months of their imprisonment.

General Liu Yu-chun was calm and collected throughout the entire examination, and spoke clearly and firmly. His memory was perfect in every detail. He knew exactly the date of every occurrence which had taken place, the names of his commanders, the numbers of his troops, and every minute detail leading up to and during the entire time of the siege. The man has nerves of iron, and a clear conscience that he has done his duty as he understood it at the time he carried out the orders of his superior officer, Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Former Tupan Chen Chia-mo was inclined to be nervous during his cross examination, and appeared to be entirely at a loss regarding the events which transpired during the thirty-eight day siege of Wuchang. He was badly shaken by his predicament and often stammered in his replies to the questions directed at him by Dr. Hsu Chien.

General Liu Yu-chun.

General Liu Yu-chun, former commander of the 8th Hupeh Division, who held Wuchang for thirty-eight days against the siege of the Nationalist forces. Gen. Liu is reported to have received a sentence of death at the Hankow Trial.

Tupan Chen Chia-mo

Former civil and military governor of Hupeh Province, who was appointed on February 17, 1926, following the death of Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan. Gen. Chen was reported to have been fined $1,500,000 when the court decision was announced.

Scene Of The Trial

The trial was held in the auditorium of the former Wesley College, Wuchang, and the number of visitors limited to three hundred, by ticket only. These tickets were in the form of silk badges, and all entering the building signed in a register and were given a number of identification.

Many women were present. Some brought their small children and babies in arms, but these were ruled out by the President of the Commission, who ordered that no children or babies be allowed to enter the court room.

Armed police guarded the street leading to the Wesley building which is located outside the Big East Gate, while the building itself was heavily policed by armed forces throughout the day.

At the center, and in front, of the platform of the auditorium, sat Dr. Hsu Chien, the other thirteen commissioners being arranged on both sides.

On the main floor directly in front of the platform itself, the prisoners, General Liu Yu-chun and former Tupan Chen Chia-mo were seated within a railed enclosure. On the right of the hall, adjacent to the platform, were the two prosecuting attorneys, and on both sides of the courtroom were the boxes for the ten reporters, five on each side. These were very well fitted up, with comfortable seats and writing tables, and close to the platform. This entire section which included the prisoners' box, prosecuting attorneys and reporters, was

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***Definition of Chinese Terms at the Trial**

For the information of those readers who are not well acquainted with the values of the Chinese expressions employed during the trial of Liu Yu-chun and Chen Chia-mo, the following definitions are given:

DIVISION—(northern army)—Ten thousand troops.
TUAN—One thousand five hundred troops.
YIN—Five hundred troops.
TAN—One hundred thirty three pounds weight.
CATTY—One and one third pounds weight.
LIANG—Slightly over one ounce in weight.

separated by a railing from the general hall in which three hundred spectators were seated.

The trial was very well conducted, and the spectators were quiet and well behaved.

Following is a full report of yesterday morning's hearing:

Chen Chia-mo

Opening the trial, Dr. Hsu Chien, Minister of Justice, asked Tupan Chen Kia-mo the following questions:

Q:—What is your name?
A:—Chen Kia-mo.
Q:—Have you any other name?
A:—Yes, I am also called Hsienting.
Q:—How old are you?
A:—I am 47 years old.
Q:—What is your native province?
A:—Chihli province.
Q:—What has been your profession?
A:—I studied at home and then joined the army. I rose to the position of Division Commander from the lowest rank in the army.
Q:—What was the latest position you held?
A:—The Tupanship of Hupeh.
Q:—Do you believe in any religion?
A:—No.
Q:—Do you belong to any party, secret or open?
A:—No.

Liu Yu-chun

The following questions were asked of General Liu Yu-chun.

Q:—What is your name?
A:—Liu Yu-chun is my name.
Q:—Have you any other name?
A:—Yes, I am also called Tishen.
Q:—How old are you?
A:—I am 49 years old.
Q:—What is your native province?
A:—I am a native of Chihli.
Q:—What has been your profession?
A:—I joined the army and rose from a soldier to a Division Commander.
Q:—What was the latest position you held?
A:—Commander of the Hupeh 8th Division.
Q:—Do you believe in any religion?
A:—No.
Q:—Do you belong to any party, secret or open?
A:—No.

Prosecuting For The People

Prosecuting for they Hupeh people, Mr. Liu Chi-liang, a representative of the Hupeh Rehabilitation Commission, brought the following charges against the captured generals:

"I am representing the people of the country to give an account of the sufferings of the Hupeh people under Chen Kia-mo and Liu Yu-chun. Singe Chen and Liu had control of the place, they suffered every day from extortion and brutalities. They had suffered so much that they looked forward to the coming of the Revolutionary forces to free them. The anti-revolutionaries continued their efforts to check revolutionary activities and as a result many lives were sacrificed. The Revolutionary forces had been recognized as the people's army and the anti-revolutionaries did all they could to hinder their progress.

Therefore, the first charge the people want to bring against them is that they fought against the people's revolutionary army.

The second charge is that they slaughtered revolutionary agents at their will, killing Mr. Chen Ting-yi, a Kuomintang leader in the Wuchang City. The killing of Mr. Chen has been a great loss to both the revolutionary people and the country.

Thirdly, Chen and Liu caused many lives to be lost through their holding the Wuchang City for 40 days against the Revolutionary forces. During the days of the siege, they burned and killed, allowing their troops to loot and forcing over 200,000 people to starve. They seized rice from the people and held them as hostages, using them as screens for guns and rifles. Despite repeated appeals from the Chamber of Commerce, they persisted in holding the City and continued to slaughter the innocent people on account of their Revolutionary sympathies. They wanted to satisfy their desire for killing and to oppose the Revolution as long as they could. These are all facts and I am bringing them before the Commission so that, based on the laws of the Revolution, they may be accordingly punished."

Prosecuting For The Government

Judge Liang Yuan-fang acted as prosecutor for the Government and made the following remarks in his charges against Chen Kia-mo and Liu Yu-chun:—

"Liu Yu-chun and Chen Kia-mo are both anti-revolutionaries, having supported the rebel, Wu Pei-fu, and other northern militarists. They have been always anti-revolutionary, using their efforts to check the progress of the Revolution. At Changsha, Tingszechiao, and Hosingchiao, they fought against the revolutionary troops. Then they held Wu-chang against all hopeless odds at the expense of the lives of the people. Their crimes can be summed up as follows:

(1) Making use of foreign gunboats to communicate messages and employing arms and ammunition, such as anti-air craft guns, from foreign gunboats, they fought against the Revolutionary army.

(2) They prevented the Revolutionary forces from going up the Kin-han Railway to suppress Wu Pei-fu's remnants and from going down to Wusueh to suppress Sun Chuan-fang's rebels, by holding the City of Wuchang.

(3) During the siege, they circulated rumors against the Revolutionary forces in an attempt to violate the faith of the people in the Revolution.

(4) They set fire a thousand dwellings and ordered shooting of the people.

(5) During the siege, they held the 200.000 people as hostages making it impossible for the Revolutionaries to bombard the City.

(6) They refused to surrender despite repeated appeals from the Chamber of Commerce.

(7) They closed up all rice shops during the siege and seized all rice from the people.

(8) They have been always hostile against the students and against all patriotic movements and during the siege, they killed a number of Kuomintang members, such as Chen Ting-yi and others.

"In committing the above crimes, Chen Kia-ma and Liu Yu-chun have committed the crimes as mentioned in articles 1. 2, 8 and 10 of the Revolutionary laws."

Acts Were Obvious

Before proceeding with the case, Dr. Hsu Chien made a few remarks to the defendants telling them that their anti-revolutionary acts were all obvious and there was no necessity for the trial. The trial is given them, the Minister said, in order to enable them to know what they are guilty of, to know that the Revolution of the people cannot be opposed, to know that anti-revolutionaries are the Common enemies of the people and to know that the highest power in the country is exercised by the people.

Chen Kia-mo Questioned

Minister Hsu Chien then proceeded with the trial and asked Chen Kia-mo the following questions:—

Q:—Chen Kia-mo, where did you receive your education?
A:—At the Paoting Military Academy.
Q:—Did you rise from the lowest rank in the army to the Tupanship?
A:—Yes.
Q:—In what name did you fight against the Revolutionary forces?
A:—In the name of Hupeh Tuli.
Q:—Who appointed you as Tuli?
A:—Wu Pei-fu.
Q:—Who is Wu Pei-fu? How could he appoint you as Tuli of Hupeh?
A:—He was in power here and nobody else could have made the appointment.
Q:—How could you take his order and how could you believe in his order?
A:—He was then Commander-in-chief and had the power.
Q:—From whom did Wu Pei-fu derive his power?
A:—The Central Government.
Q:—Why did you recognize him as your chief?
A:—Because I was a division commander under him.
Q:—What troops did you command?
A:—The Hupeh 25th Division.
Q:—Do you know how many troops you had?
A:—About 8.000.
Q:—How many rifles did you have?
A:—About 5,000.
Q:—How many times did you fight against the Revolutionary forces?
A:—Only once, at Pinghsiang.
Q:—Where else?
A:—Pinghsiang was the only place.
Q:—When did that battle take place?
A:—Sometime in August.
Q:—Was the 25th Division engaged in the battle? Where did your troops fight before?
A:—At Tingszechiao about 10 years ago.
Q:—Whose troops held the Wuchang City when the Revolutionary forces came?

A:—Mixed troops. Some belonged to Wu Pei-fu, some to the Honan 3rd Division and some to myself.
Q:—How many of your troops were in the City?
A:—Only one Tuan, The 98th Tuan.
Q:—What happened to the rest of your army?
A:—Transferred by Wu Pei-u.
Q:—Since they were your men, how could they be transferred by Wu Pei-fu?
A:—He was the Commander-in-chief.
Q:—What other troops were in the City?
A:—Part of the 8th Division, the 17th Brigade, the 15th Brigade, the 13th Brigade, part of the Honan 3rd Division and Wu Pei-fu's bodyguard.
Q:—Who was in command of the 8th Division?
A:—Liu Yu-chun.
Q:—Who commanded your troops fighting at Pinghsiang?
A:—Lu Yun was in command.
Q:—Where is he now?
A:—He was killed at Pinghsiang.
Q:—Who was in command of the 98th Tuan?
A:—Hu Jen-ti was in command.
Q:—What has happened to him?
A:—I do not know.

Why He Held The City

Q:—Why did you want to hold the Wuchang City?
A:—Because it was Wu Pei-fu's order.
Q:—You held the City against whom?
A:—Against the Revolutionary troops. I had to take the order and could not but fight against them.
Q:—Against whom was Wu's order issued?
A:—Against the Revolutionary troops.
Q:—After Wu Pei-fu ran away, did you still receive his order?
A:—Yes, I got telegraphic reports from him everyday.
Q:—How did you communicate your messages?
A:—By wireless.
Q:—What did you tell Wu Pei-fu in your messages?
A:—I told him that the City was in a very critical condition.
Q:—Did he still order you to hold the City?
A:—Yes.
Q:—Where was Wu Pei-fu then?
A:—In Chengchow.
Q:—How' far is Chengchow from Wuchang?
A:—About 1000 li.
Q:—Why should you still take his order when he was 1000 li away? Was it your own will to obey Wu Pei-fu's order?
A:—Yes. I was obeying the order of my military chief.
Q:—Is there any wireless station at Chengchow?
A:—No. The station is at Loyang. Messages are transferred to Chengchow.
Q:—Did you understand the meaning of Wu Pei-fu's order?
A:—His meaning was to hold the City as long as possible. I took the order because I wanted to obey my military chief.
Q:—Then you defended the City for Wu Pei-fu, didn't you?
A:—Yes.
Q:—Then it was your will to obey Wu Pei-fu, wasn't it?
A:—Yes.

"British Assistance?"

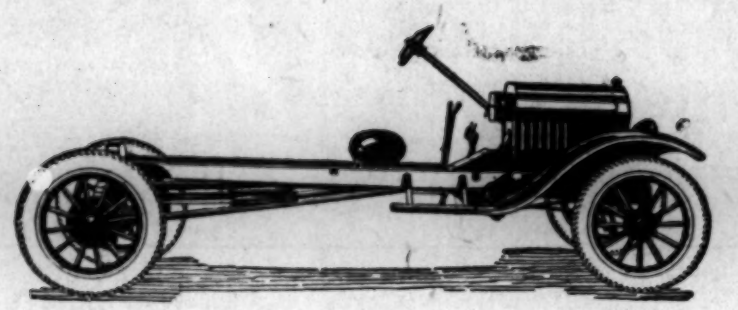
Q:—How much assistance did the British gunboats give you?
A:—The British gunboats did not give me any assistance.
Q:—Who supplied food to your troops?
A:—Wu Pei-fu when he was in Hankow.
Q:—Who continued that supply after Wu Pei-fu ran away?
A:—I got no more from Wu then.
Q:—Did the British gunboats give you any?
A:—No.
Q:—Did the British gunboats supply you with arms and ammunition?
A:—No.
Q:—Where did you get your anti-air craft guns?
A:—I did not have any anti-air craft guns in the City. My troops only used ordinary guns.
Q:—How could ordinary guns be used for that purpose?
A:—It was useless. My troops used them.
Q:—You had anti-air craft guns. Why did you deny it?
A:—No, I really had none.
Q:—Anti-air craft guns have been captured. Where did they come from?
A:—I do not know.
Q:—Did you know that aeroplanes were flying over the City?
A:—Yes. The first time they appeared they were not shot at. The troops fired at them the second time when they dropped bombs into the City.
Q:—Who gave orders to shoot the aeroplanes?
A:—Nobody. The troops did that themselves.
Q:—Were British anti-air craft guns brought into the City?
A:—No.
Q:—Is what you said all true?
A:—Yes. Only field guns were used to shoot at the aeroplanes.
Q:—It would not be of any benefit to you if what you said is not true. Who communicated military news for you?
A:—I used the wireless.
Q:—Where did you wireless to?
A:—To Loyang.
Q:—Did you wireless to the British gunboats?
A:—No.
Q:—What code did you use in your wireless messages to Loyang?
A:—I simply called for Loyang.
Q:—Where is the code?
A:—Lost.
Q:—Did you issue public announcements with regard to the military situation as reported in Wu Pei-fu's daily messages?
A:—No, I did not.
Q:—Who then put out all those mandates with regard to the war?
A:—I did not do it. I did not receive such reports.
Q:—How did the messages come?
A:—By wireless.
Q:—Where did the wireless messages come from?
A:—From Loyang.
Q:—Not from the British gunboats?
A:—No.
Q:—Not even once?
A:—No.
Q:—Were all the houses outside the City burned?
A:—Yes, as a result of the firing.
Q:—You set fire to them, didn't you?
A:—No.
Q:—How many houses were burned?
A:—I do not know.
Q:—Did you know of their burning?
A:—Yes.
Q:—How many then?
A:—I do not know, because firing was continued all the time.
Q:—Did you burn the houses to prevent the Revolutionary troops from hiding themselves in the neighbourhood?
A:—No, I did not order to have houses burned for that purpose.
Q:—Were you willing to have the houses burned?
A:—No.
Q:—Did you order your troops to seize the rice from the people?
A:—I asked them to search the houses for rice and take it away to supply the troops.
Q:—How much was taken from each family?
A:—All depends how much each family had. If they had less than one Tan, it would not be taken.
Q:—Who gave orders for the seizure of the rice?
A:—All troops sent out men to take part in the search.
Q:—How about the 98th Tuan?
A:—The Tuan commander gave the order.
Q:—Did he report it to you?
A:—Yes.
Q:—Did you ask the Chamber of Commerce for money?
A:—Yes.
Q:—How much did you get from the Chamber?
A:—About $100,000, in all.
Q:—Didn't you get more than that?
A:—No.
Q:—Who gave you order to do that?
A:—The troops had nothing to eat, so we had to ask.
Q:—Did you get more than $200,000 from the Chamber?
A:—No. I got only $100,000.
Q:—Did you give the Chamber any receipt for the money?
A:—Yes.
Q:—Do you remember the exact sum you received?
A:—I got $60,000 the first time, and subsequently a few thousand dollars at a time.

"How Many Kuomintang Members Were Killed?"

Q:—During the siege, how many Kuomintang members were killed by you?
A:—I did not kill any.
Q:—Who were killed?
A:—Nobody.
Q:—How about Mr. Chen Ting-yi?
A:—He was arrested in Hankow and brought to Wuchang.
Q:—Who ordered his execution?

(Continued on page 340)

Ford



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(*Continued from page 338*)

A:—I do not know.
Q:—Chen Ting-yi was arrested in Hankow, taken to Wuchang and beheaded. Where was he beheaded?
A:—I do not know.
Q:—Did you hear of his being killed?
A:—No, I did not.
Q:—You killed many in the fighting, why are you afraid to tell about Chen Ting-yi?
A:—I really do not know anything about that.
Q:—During the siege, did anybody try to persuade you to surrender to the Revolutionary forces?
A:—Nobody.
Q:—Some foreign missionaries urged you to surrender, didn't they?
A:—No delegates came over to Wuchang, and no boats were running.
Q:—Did some foreigners urge you to surrender?
A:—Yes, afterwards.
Q:—Do you remember their names?
A:—No.
Q:—Did you receive many appeals asking you to surrender?
A:—Yes.
Q:—Why did you not surrender?
A:—There were no delegates at first. When an agreement was made later, Hankow did not carry it out.
Q:—Did you have a real intention to surrender?
A:—Yes.
Q:—Why did you want to surrender?
A:—Because it was no longer possible to defend the City and all communications were shut off.
Q:—What are your impressions now?

Became A Nationalist

A:—I stand for the Revolution now. When I was up in the north, I did not have the opportunity to read books. When I was kept in West Gardens, I was given books on the Kuomintang principles to read. I understand now Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three-people-ism and I feel that every Chinese citizen should support the Revolution. I am ashamed of myself for what I have done.
Q:—Do you admit your guilt now?
A:—Yes, I see that I was wrong, but I was obeying the orders of my military chief.
Q:—You are guilty of being anti-revolutionary, are you not?
A:—I cannot admit that I am guilty of being anti-revolutionary, because I did not know anything about the Revolution.
Q:—Do you mean to say then that you realize your crimes, but you do not admit your guilt?
A:—I can only say that what I did was carry out the order of my military chief.
Q:—Do you admit other crimes?
A:—No.
Q:—You are guilty of being anti-revolutionary. Do you know that?
A:—Yes, I am guilty of that, but I did not understand the Revolution before.

Cross Examination Ends

At this point the examination of Chen Chia-mo was concluded for the day, and a recess of half an hour was called.
At two o'clock the interrogation of Liu Yu-chun began. A verbatim report of the afternoon session will be published in the HERALD tomorrow.

The Examination of Gen. Liu Yu-chun

On the resumption of the trial of former Tupan Chen Chia-mo and General Liu Yu-chun at Wuchang on Thursday afternoon, the prisoners were returned after a recess of half an hour. and promptly at two o'clock the hearing reopened.
The inquiry on Chen Chia-mo had lasted through the morning session, and the afternoon inquiry was devoted to cross examining General Liu Yu-chun.
The question put by Minister Hsu Chien, President of the Commission conducting the trial, and General Liu Yu-chun's replies, are as-follows:—
Q:—What division did you command, Liu Yu-chun?
A:—The 8th Division.
Q:—How was the 8th Division organized?
A:—There were 4 Tuan, 7 yin, and one yin of artillery.
Q:—About how many troops did you have?
A:—I had 12,000.
Q:—How many rifles did you have?
A:—12,000 rifles.
Q:—How long were you in command of that division?
A:—For less than half a year.
Q:—Where did your troops fight against the Revolutionary forces?
A:—At Hosingchiao. Only three Tuan were engaged in that battle. One Tuan defended the Wuchang City.
Q:—When did you retreat to Wuchang?
A:—August 30th last year.
Q:—Who appointed you as Commander of the 8th Division?
A:—I was elected by the officers and privates of the Division. The appointment was made by Chen Kia-mo and Wu Pei-fu.
K:—Who asked you to fight? Did you want to oppose the revolution yourself?
A:—No I was ordered by my military chief.
Q:—Did you know whom you were fighting against?
A:—Yes, the Revolutionary forces.
Q:—Who were your military chiefs?
A:—Chen Kia-mo and Wu Pei-fu.
Q:—Were you defeated at Hosingchiao?
A:—Yes. Only one Tuan of my men were left after that battle.
Q:—Where were the rest of your troops?
A:—At Ichang and Sinyang.
Q:—Who asked you to hold the City of Wuchang?
A:—Chen Kia-mo and Wu Pei-fu.
Q:—Was it your own will to resist the revolutionary forces?
Q:—Who were your military chiefs?
A:—Chen Kia-mo and Wu Pei-fu.
Q:—Where was Wu Pei-fu then?
A:—At Hankow.
Q:—Did Chen Kia-mo ask you to defend the City, or Wu Pei-fu?
A:—Wu Pei-fu.
Q:—Why did you want to obey Wu Pei-fu?
A:—I have been a soldier for many years and I feel that my first duty is to obey my chief.
Q:—Who was your chief, Wu Pei-fu or Chen Kia-mo?
A:—Directly, Chen Kia-mo was my chief, and indirectly Wu Pei-fu.
Q:—Was it your own will to obey their orders?
A:—Yes. It was my will.
Q:—Did you know what the reason was for defending the City?
A—:—For opposing the Revolutionary forces. I was obeying my military chief's order.
Q:—How long did you hold the City?
A:—40 days.
Q:—When did you begin to hold the City?
A:—From August 31st to October 10 last year.
Q:—Did anybody help you during the siege?
A:—No.
Q:—Where did you get food for your troops:
A:—From Wu Pei-fu.
Q:—After Wu Pei-fu ran away did you continue to get food from him?
A:—No.
Q:—Why did you hold the City?
A:—I obeyed the orders of my military chiefs.
Q:—How many of your own troops were in the City?
A:—Only about 1,000.
Q:—What were the other troops?
A:—They were the 98th Tuan the 70th Tuan, the 72nd Tuan, Wu Pei-fu's bodyguard, the Honan 3rd Division and others.
Q:—How many troops were there altogether?
A:—About 10,000.
Q:—What position did you hold while defending the City?
A:—I was Defence Commander of Wuchang City. All troops were under my control.
Q:—Why did you hold the City?
A:—Because I wanted to obey the order of my military chiefs.
A:—No.
Q:—Where did you get it then?
A:—From Chen Kia-mo.
Q:—Where did Chen Kia-mo get it?
A:—I do not know.
Q:—Did it come from the British gunboats?
A:—I do not know. I have not heard of that.
Q:—Did Chen Kia-mo get any arms and ammunition from the British gunboats?
A:—No.
Q:—What kind of arms did you have in the City?
A:—Rifles, mauser pistols, field guns.
Q:—Did you have anti-air craft guns?
A:—No.
Q:—Where did your anti-craft guns come from?
A:—I never had such guns.
Q:—Chen Kia-mo said you had.
A:—No. If there were any such things in the City, I would know.
Q:—Were the aeroplanes shot at?

A:—Yes, with rifles, because they dropped bombs into the City.

Q:—People in the City said they saw anti-air craft guns. How about that?

A:—I really do not know.

Q:—Did you get any war messages?

A:—Yes, through the wireless.

Q:—Where did you wireless to?

A:—To Loyang.

Q:—The Loyang wireless station was spoiled. How could you send your messages there?

A:—That I did not know. I only know that messages reached Loyang. This was taken care of by Chen Kia-mo.

Q:—As Defence Commander, did you know of the reports about Wu Pei-fu?

A:—They were taken care of by Chen Kia-mo.

Q:—How many times did you issue mandates announcing the victories of Wu Pei-fu?

A:—Once or twice.

Q:—Where did the news that Sun Chuan-fang's troops had reached Hwangchow come from?

A:—Given out by Chen Kia-mo.

Q:—Where did Chen Kia-mo get it?

A:—Through the wireless.

Q:—Where was the wireless message sent from?

A:—May be from Shanghai.

Q:—Where is Shanghai?

A:—I do not know.

Q:—Are you sure the message was not from the British gunboats?

A:—It was not, Chen Kia-mo did not say so.

Q:—Then where did the news that Sun Chuan-fang's troops had reached Shihhuiyao come from?

A:—Given out by Chen Kia-mo.

Q:—Where did Chen Kia-mo get it?

A:—I do not know.

Q:—Why did you publish mandates making that news known?

A:—In order to pacify the people.

Q:—Did you detain Chen Ming-chao?

A:—I did not.

Q:—How many houses did you burn?

A:—I did not burn any. The houses were burned as a result of firing. I did not know about their burning.

Q:—Did you see them burning?

A:—Yes.

Q:—Who burned them?

A:—I do not know.

Q:—Was it for the purpose of preventing your enemies from hiding themselves in the neighborhood that you set fire to the houses?

A:—No. They were burned as a result of firing. I did not give any order to burn them. No, I did not.

Q:—Did you ask your troops to seize rice from the people?

A:—No. I asked Chen Kia-mo for rice. The 8th Division did not take rice away from the people.

Q:—Where did Chen Kia-mo get his rice?

A:—From the Chamber of Commerce.

Q:—Chen Kia-mo admitted that the troops seized rice from the people.

A:—I do not know. I only asked him for rice.

Q:—How much did you want to get from him?

A:—Ten piculs per day, to supply my 8th Division.

Q:—How much did you give to each of your soldiers?

A:—About one catty and four liang a man.

Q:—Did you ask the merchants for funds?

A:—I did not. I had nothing to do with money.

Q:—Did you obtain money to pay your troops?

A:—No.

Q:—Chen Kia-mo asked the Chamber of Commerce for funds, did you know?

A:—Yes. He gave me a few thousand dollars.

Q:—How much did Chen Kia-mo get?

A:—I do not know.

Q:—Did Chen Kia-mo raise much money?

A:—I do not know.

Q:—How many Kuomintang members have you killed?

A:—I have not killed any.

Q:—Did you kill Chen Ting-yi?

A:—I did not. I do not know anything about it.

Q:—Did Chen Kia-mo kill him?

A:—I do not know.

Q:—Did anybody urge you to surrender to the Revolutionary forces?

A:—Nobody.

Q:—Did the Chamber of Commerce?

A:—No. I did not know of any such request.

Q:—Did any foreigners persuade you to surrender?

A:—No. I agreed to surrender only when Liu Tso-lung sent over representatives. The agreement was signed, but I did not open the City gates on account of the question of removing guns from the City.

Q:—Did you have any intention to surrender?

A:—I did not have any at first. I was ready to do so when the agreement was signed. I was surprised that Wu Chun-sen, Commander of Honan 3rd Division, revolted and opened the City gates.

Q:—Where were you arrested?

A:—At Boone University.

Q:—Why did you want to hide yourself at Boone, since you were ready to surrender?

A:—When the City gates were opened, my brigade commander, Yu, took me to Boone University and said he would take me out as soon as negotiations were completed.

Q:—What is your impression now?

A:—I have been given the books on Kuomintang principles to read. I understand now the Three People doctrine and know that the revolutionary forces behave very well.

Q:—Why did you hold out for so many days?

A:—For two purposes, (1) obeying my chief's order and (2) protecting the people.

Q:—Do you mean to say that in killing and burning you gave the people protection?

A:—No. My idea was for the protection of the people. I heard rumors that my enemies were to practice communism, so I wanted to protect the people against that. It is inevitable that people are killed during war.

Q:—Then, it was your will to defend the City. You admit that you are guilty of being anti-revolutionary, don't you?

A:—No. I was only obeying the order of my military chief. I did not know that what I was doing was anti-revolutionary. If my chief had ordered me to give up the City, I would have done so.

Q:—Whom did you obey? Chen Kia-mo?

A:—Chen Kia-mo and Wu Pei-fu.

Q:—You are guilty of being anti-revolutionary, are you not?

A:—I cannot say I am not guilty, but I must say that I only obeyed my chief and I was not the leader. I did not know anything about the Revolution.

Q:—Did you know your troops looted the Chao Chang Tai Rice Shop and the Pao Feng Silversmith Shop?

A:—I did not know. What I said was the truth.

Q:—Do you mean to throw all responsibility upon Chen Kia-mo?

A:—No. Chen Kia-mo is responsible because he happened to be in that position.

Q:—Did you order the execution of Chen Ting-yi?

A:—No. You can investigate. If I had ordered the execution, you can cut my head off at once or take my eyes out. I do not know who Chen Ting-yi was. I did not kill him.

Q:—You must know, because you issued the order.

A:—I did not issue that order.

Q:—Did you know Chen Kia-mo was dismissed by Wu Pei-fu from his Tupanship?

A:—No, I did not know.

Q:—Do you mean to say you have no responsibility in all this?

A:—I am responsible for only what I did.

Q:—You commanded all the troops which fought against the Revolutionary forces and yet you want to shake off your responsibility?

A:—For fighting against the Revolutionary forces, I have to be responsible.

Court Adjourned

Here the questioning of General Liu Yu-chun was ended, at half past four. Both Chen Chia-mo and Liu Yu-chun were then addressed by the President of the Commission, Minister Hsu Chien, who stated that it appeared they were both endeavoring to shift the blame from one to the other.

In reply to this charge, General Liu Yu-chun then stated that they were not endeavoring to blame each other, but that Chen Chia-mo possessed certain responsibilities in being in command of the city as Tupan of Hupeh and directly under the order of Wu Pei-fu, thereby being his superior officer, which fact he had simply pointed out on such occasions where responsibility belonged to Chen Chia-mo.

The former Tupan then stated that he had already admitted responsibility for the carrying out of certain acts, but that he could not be held at fault as he was simply obeying the orders of his superior officer, Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who had given him definite orders and whose orders he was compelled to obey.

The prisoners were then escorted from the court room after which Minister Hsu Chien announced from the platform that this was the first hearing in their case and that

a second hearing would be held at an early date, the day to be announced later.

General Liu Yu-chun

General Liu Yu-chun is by far the outstanding commander of the northern forces.

He was commander of the Hupeh 8th Division, under Marshal Wu Pei-fu, and is a man of unquestionable bravery and loyalty to his superior. From September 2nd until October 10th of last year, he held the city of Wuchang against the Nationalist siege, a period of thirty-eight days, He is the same general who, in March of last year, besieged the city of Sinyangchow, Honan, and defeated the Kuominchun forces who were entrenched inside the city.

Many stories regarding the treatment of General Liu made their appearance in anti-Nationalist press, to the effect that his captors had pushed out one of his eyes and torn off his ear. These rumors were soon laid low following an interview with the captive general by a representative of the HANKOW HERALD. On being told of the stories of ill treatment he was receiving at the hands of General Chen Ko-yu, who is in command of the famous Cantonese 4th Army, and in whose charge he was placed, General Liu laughed, and pointed to his ears and eyes which were in their appointed places,

He stated that he had received every consideration and the best of treatment, and that every desire he had expressed for clothing, food, or anything which could be secured to make him comfortable, was immediately fulfilled. He had no fear of death, he said, but requested that if he were to be executed because of his loyalty to his command, he would rather not be marched through the streets to be subjected to the indignity of insults from the crowds. He had not injured the people any more than was necessary in the conduct of his defense of the city, he claimed. He had prevented his troops from looting so far as was humanly possible under the conditions which existed. he said, and feeling in his heart that the people had no grievance against him personally, he could not stand being publicly tormented by them. He would rather die outright than be subjected to this, he told General Chen. In accordance with his wishes, his transfer from the Provisional Assembly Building, where he was first detained, to the former Tupan's yamen, was undertaken at night under heavy guard a few days after his capture.

Describing his capture by the Nationalist forces shortly after he was taken, General Liu said:—

"A few days before October 10th, the day on which I was taken and Wuchang fell before the Nationalists, my troops had been in communication with some of the Revolutionary Forces outside the city, my men brought some of them up to the top of the city wall and invited them to dinner.

"Being a commander, I knew what was going on, but I only advised them not to take the troops inside the city, nor to go out to meet them before the peace agreement was then under consideration between the Revolutionary leaders and myself, and I am afraid my men were under the impression that it mattered little if they became friendly with the revolutionists, as we were to leave the city within a day or two and the men from outside the wall seemed to exhibit a friendly spirit. I, however, was afraid there might be some misunderstanding.

"Then on Sunday morning, October 10th, the Kouming-tang forces suddenly entered the city. At that time I still ordered my troops to prepare to fight, but my Brigade Commander pursuaded me to let them come in and to disarm my troops if they wanted to. I finally decided to allow things to go as they were, and was then compelled by my underlings to take refuge in a foreigner's house. I went to Boone University, but was caught there by a search party of the Revolutionary forces. I am here now ready to face any punishment. If my captors want to cut me to pieces, let them do it and I shall not be afraid.

"Only they cannot cut me to pieces, nor kill me for having obeyed the orders of my superior officer.

If they kill me for having caused loss of civilian life, then, they shall have to kill many of the Revolutionary commanders too. Did they not drop bombs upon the city and kill many innocent people? In this they are as guilty as I, if these emergency measures in war can be called guilt. If I am to die I am to die—but it must be so judged according to the letter of the law—and not because a few people hate me."

General Chen Chia-mo

Of the former Tupan of Hupeh, General Chen Chia-mo, there is very little of outstanding note to record.

He has been a loyal adherent of Marshal Wu Pei-fu for many years, and on February 17th, 1926, following the death of Tupan Hsiao Yao-nan, he was appointed Military Governor of Hupeh.

On March 22nd. 1926, the additional post of Civil Governor of Hupeh was conferred upon him.

His part in the civil war appeared to be one of very little consequence, and it is believed that these high posts were conferred upon him merely on account of his willingness to follow orders rather than for any particular outstanding ability of his own.

He, too, was captured on the evening of October 10th, 1926, and since then has been kept under guard at the West Gardens, which is the headquarters of General Tang Sen-chi, in command of the 8th Army of the Nationalist Forces. On the conclusion of the day's hearing yesterday, General Chen Chia-mo was brought back across the river to Hankow, and has been again placed under guard at the West Gardens, near the Chinese Race Club.

China's Interest in the U. S. Silk Market

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

THE principal tie that binds the trade of China to that of the United States is silk. Raw silk is now, and has been for many years, China's principal export product. Raw silk is also America's principal item of import. America's chief imports are silk, rubber, sugar and coffee—all agricultural products, it will be noted, going to the greatest agricultural country in the world.

Raw silk, as stated above, is America's principal import item. The year 1925 happened to be an unusual exception, when rubber topped the list in money value, due to the fact that America's tire manufacturers happened to be caught with short stocks just at the time when the Stevenson Act boosted the price of this product to dizzy heights.

Seeing that silk is China's principal export and also America's principal import item, coupled with the fact that America is also China's principal customer for this article (at least in some years) it ought to follow that America buys most of its silk requirements in China. This does not, however, happen to be the case—far from it. By all odds Japan furnishes the greater part of the silk used in the United States. The figures published by the U, S. Department of Commerce for 1924 will give some idea of the lead which Japan has in this respect. Japan exported to the United States in that year more than ten times as much raw silk as China did. Imports of raw silk from Japan to U. S. A. G. $285,922,963; from China, G. $26,131,099.

China Losing Opportunity

These figures show that China is losing a wonderful opportunity. There are several reasons why Japan sells so much more silk to the United States than China does, but the principal one is that China simply does not produce anywheres near enough silk to meet America's needs. Intrinsically China's silk is the best. But China has fallen down in uniformity of product in past years, although considerable improvement has been made in recent years in this respect. Expert merchandising, scientific selection of Silk worms, and intensive production have contributed to Japan's lead.

Twenty or thirty years ago the situation in Japan as regards merchandising was pretty much the same as it is now in China, that is, the exporting was in the hands of foreign firms. At present, however, the business done from Japan by foreign exporting houses is insignificant. Indeed, so thoroughly have the Japanese intrenched themselves in the silk trade to America that not only is the exporting from Japan mostly in Japanese hands, but also the importing into the United States. America's principal buying market is in New York, and the buying agents there are mostly Japanese.

The principal silk manufacturing industry in the United States is in the city of Paterson, in the state of New Jersey, about twenty miles out from New York City. The Japanese have also made attempts to "get in on" the manufacturing end of the business in the United States, but in this they have not been successful, the principal reason being that the capital required is more than they care to risk. The carrying of the silk from Japan to America, as said above, is mostly in their hands, naturally also requires huge capital, but this is a matter that is arranged with the banks, who "carry" the cargo while in transit.

Largely in French Hands

The export trade from China to the United States as well as to other countries, is mostly in French hands. This statement also applies to the silk exported to the United States. Hardly any of the silk export from China, to the United States or to any other country, is in American hands. A fair share of it is handled by British firms, who employ Italian, French and Swiss experts.

The demand for silk in the United States has in recent years been somewhat "abnormal." Short skirts have made

silk hosiery "indispensable." Hence the demand for silk. But China has every inducement to "lay itself out for the American trade, and it is a pleasure to record that much improvement has been made. The Shanghai Testing House is gradually building up a large clientele, and the International Committee for Improvement of Sericulture in China is doing excellent work in teaching the Chinese how to improve quality and production. Scientific selection of the worms lies at the basis of this improvement, and it follows as a matter of course that if diseased worms are eliminated not only will the quality of the cocoons be increased but also the production.

Hand in hand with China's effort to increase production, the Chinese merchantile community is making efforts to wrest the merchandising end of the business from foreign control, just as the Japanese have done. So far little progress has been made in this respect, but the next few years will probably see Chinese houses entering this line of business just as they have many other lines.

Competition for Cargoes

The steamship lines running across the Pacific are in keen competition with each other to secure silk cargoes. Speed is the principal consideration. Interest and insurance charges even for one day mount into very considerable figures and other things being equal, the steamer that runs the fastest will secure the business. Up until the advent of the U. S. Shipping Board and the Dollar interests in the Pacific carrying trade the British with their quick Canadian Pacific boats had almost a monopoly of this silk carrying business but the American boats now carry most of the silk from China to America, the time from here to Seattle by the American boats being only a day longer than the service maintained by the Canadian Pacific the latter having the disadvantage that the service is not so frequent.

Special silk trains are in waiting for the steamers when they land the silk on the other side of the Pacific and they convey the cargo to New York on a quicker schedule than the passenger trains make. The word "New York" used in the previous sentence is somewhat of a euphemism. As a matter of fact the "New York" testing house has recently been moved across the Hudson river to Hoboken, N. J., which is now the destination of the silk trains. So strong a hold has New York on the silk trade of the United States that in the great majority of cases even the raw silk which is used in mills on the West Coast is first shipped direct to Hoboken, and from there back across the country again to the mills in the West.

Shanghai, Feb. 17, 1927.

Chinese Organizations Protest Presence of British Troops

The Shanghai Bankers Association, Shanghai District Chamber of Commerce, Chapei Chamber of Commerce, Kiangsu Provincial Educational Association and the National Industrial and Commercial Federation last week dispatched the following cablegram to leaders of the Conservative Liberal and Labor parties in Great Britain: Chinese people confused disappointed by British government supporting recent friendly notes with large military force. During China's present revolution incidents almost unavoidable nevertheless foreign residents have been assured adequate protection. No foreign lives have been lost this makes despatch of large military force unnecessary provocative and unlawful except with consent of Chinese authorities, sincerely hope British government will immediately withdraw force from China thus preventing possible clash and calamity and substantiate pronouncements of generosity with acts without delay sino-British relations may soon be restored on cordial equal reciprocal basis.

However, according to an interview with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, tupan of Kiangsu which was written by Rodney Gilbert and appeared in the *North China Daily News* on Saturday, Feb. 19, Marshal Sun stated that he was not opposed to the presence of British troops in Shanghai, that he understood that the troops were being sent here for the protection of legitimate British interests, hence, to use the tupan's words, "we do not regard the landing of British troops... as invasion of China, nor do we resent it."

The interview with Marshal Sun approving the presence of British troops in Shanghai attracted considerable attention owing to the fact that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang had previously protested against the landing of British troops in a telegram which he dispatched to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking several days ago.

American Press Comment on the China Situation

The following editorials from American newspapers dealing with the subject of American policy toward China, serve to give some idea of the reaction in the United States in respect to the present China situation:

AMERICA AND CHINA

(*Washington Post, Jan. 23*)

IT is now evident that nothing can prevent the Chinese nation from throwing off the shackles of foreign interference and assuming a separate and equal station among the powers. Treaties which grant special privileges to foreign governments at the expense of the Chinese will be ignored by the Chinese if they are not terminated by mutual consent. The revolt against foreign aggression is increasing in intensity, and the world may look for appalling events if the powers do not immediately signify their willingness to make new and equal treaties. If mobs should break loose in Shanghai, precipitating a clash with the forces of the powers, the city may become the scene of wild disorder and carnage. It is now out of the question for the Christian powers to extend relief to their nationals in the interior. The best that can be hoped for is that the Chinese will permit all Christians to go to the ports and leave the country.

The impositions upon Chinese sovereignty have furnished convincing arguments to the Russian communist propagandists who are working in China. They point to Turkey, which has thrown off the capitulations and established its complete independence. The object lesson is not lost upon the Chinese people. Minister Sze recently referred to the case of Smyrna as a warning of what might happen in China. The forces which the powers could land in China are not a mouthful for the immense Chinese armies, now well armed and efficiently drilled.

If the United States is determined not to have war with Mexico, in defense of unquestioned treaty rights, it certainly does not desire war with China, in defense of questionable rights. It is commonly reported that Minister MacMurray has insisted that the United States should act in concert with the other great powers in dealing with China. If those powers are willing to risk war with China rather than surrender their special advantages and their grip upon Chinese territory, the advice said to have been given by Minister MacMurray, if followed, would lead straight to war between the United States and China. Beginning as a defensive operation, no one can tell where it would end.

There is no indication that the Chinese people intend to confiscate American property. They are fighting a civil war which promises to result in a stable republican government, willing to treat as an equal with foreign powers and to meet all international obligations. In this respect China differs entirely from Mexico, which is in possession of a government that repudiates its international obligations and is proceeding to confiscate foreign property. If Mexico were engaged in civil war and American property should be taken, the United States could well afford to await the emergence of a responsible government before holding the Mexican nation to account.

The United States can not afford to risk war by acting in concert with European and Asiatic powers in dealing with China. This government should deal independently with China, and should not lose a moment in declaring its intention to treat with China on terms of reciprocity and equality.

A declaration by the United States that it is prepared to abandon its old treaties would have an immediate effect in China. American lives would be saved which may otherwise be sacrificed. The United States has nothing to lose by such a declaration of policy, for it can not hope to hold its extraterritorial or customs privileges under the old treaties. They are doomed in any event. Every day's delay in declaring a policy independent of that of Europe and Japan helps to convince the Chinese people that the United States is preparing to join those powers in a display of force. Thus the lives of Americans are imperiled by the delay.

The Danger in China

(*Washington Post, Jan. 24*)

The antiforeign agitation in China is creating a situation full of danger to all foreigners. The movement to expel foreigners has spread from one province to another and promises to embrace all China. Present conditions are quite unlike those surrounding previous demonstrations against foreigners, and the methods employed heretofore by foreign powers are not applicable to the situation. In the present

(*Continued on page 344*)

Shanghai's Principal Imports of Foreign Merchandise

The following table showing Shanghai's principal imports of foreign merchandise for the first six months of 1925 and 1926 was compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., and is supplied for publication in Shanghai by the office of the U. S. Trade Commissioner, Dollar Building, Shanghai:

Articles		First six months ended June 30, 1925	1926
Textiles and Materials			
Cotton, raw:			
American	piculs	132,729	285,973
Indian	do.	861,929	277,588
Other	do.	52,424	6,131
Cotton manufactures:			
Shirtings and sheetings	pieces	625,275	400,924
Drills and jeans	do.	413,059	621,996
Harvard and Oxford reps. etc	yards	2,031,210	1,087,219
T-cloths	pieces	50,355	96,095
Velvets and velveteens	yards	64,729	396,274
Canvas and duck	do.	241,384	419,686
Other cotton piecegoods	pieces	1,060,607	1,368,992
Cotton yarn	piculs	36,113	57,732
Cotton thread, spools	gross	245,216	245,887
Wool and cotton mixtures	yards	2,732,337	1,449,300
Miscellaneous piece goods	do.	1,723,103	1,217,155
Silk piece goods	catties	1,900	1,793
Silk and cotton piece goods	do.	68,239	58,618
Jute cloth and bags	piculs	91,665	88,986
Lace and trimmings	Hk. taels	120,176	369,795
Wool and woolen goods	yards	724,336	2,841,445
Haberdashery	Hk. taels	270,231	845,087
Hats and caps	do.	275,415	406,432
Metals and Minerals			
Brass and yellow metal	piculs	6,483	10,153
Copper ingots and slabs	do	6,447	5,855
Copper manufactures	do.	5,315	15,918
Iron and steel products:			
Angles, bars, joists and girders, tees	do.	42,150	69,883
Bar ends, cobbles, scrap, cuttings, etc.	do.	178,694	339,185
Bolts, nuts, and rivets and scerws	do.	6,200	6,428
Hoops	do.	10,020	8,356
Nails, wire and cut	do.	3,564	13,500
Pipes, tubes, fittings	do.	42,692	127,066
Rails	do.	19,603	19,520
Sheets and plates	do.	123,361	137,970
Tin plates	do.	120,335	148,357
Wire	do.	32,260	33,179
Tool and bamboo steel	do.	8,691	17,878
Enameled ware, bowls and cups	dozen	28,771	40,126
Enameled ware, other	Hk. taels	20,771	39,480
Stoves and grates	do.	48,133	185,121
Tin ingots and slabs	piculs	1,364	1,775
Tin and lead foil	do.	24,703	32,774
Lead pigs and bars	do.	15,810	19,285
Needles	thousands	345,339	149,968
Sundries			
Automobiles	Number	603	1,027
Buttons	gross	272,422	443,952
Building materials including cement	piculs	350,612	419,218
Chemicals, excepting alcohol & wine spirits	do.	137,200	206,785
Chinaware	Hk. taels	51,643	90,285
Cigarettes	thousands	1,774,074	1,727,592
Coal	tons	179,448	119,816
Dyes, aniline, not otherwise mentioned	Hk, taels	653,292	1,258,676
Artificial indigo	piculs	141,741	14,441
Electrical materials and equipment	Hk. taels	1,591,272	1,921,912
Fish and fish products	piculs	244,048	292,119
Flour wheat	do.	4,359	109,379
Ginseng	catties	23,845	23,864
Glass, window, plate, etc	sq. ft.	3,847,100	6,223,100
Lamps and lampware	Hk. taels	213,372	65,912
Leather belting	do.	85,138	333,125
Leather, sole	piculs	10,824	25,327
Lumber, softwood	do.	34,036	116,200
Machinery	Hk. taels	2,703 477	4,105,169
Matches	gross	70,461	195,152
Match-making materials	piculs	9,412	17,418
Medicines	Hk. taels	470,280	727,422
Milk, condensed	do.	5,851	18,552
Paper, printing	piculs	146,218	280,066
Petroleum products:			
Fuel oil	tons	15,150	53,901
Kerosene, American	Amer. galls	10,483,774	11,583,380
Kerosene, other kinds	do.	2,160,401	4,570,806
Oil, lubricating	do.	671,046	1,383,509
Wax, paraffin	piculs	76,267	132,533
Soap, toilet	Hk. taels	126,426	212,190
Sugar	piculs	704,680	812,246
Tobacco	do.	116,525	356,918
Typewriters	Hk. taels	29,147	87,537
Umbrellas	pieces	221,917	329,023
Rubber manufactures	Hk. taels	680,181	1,058,895

(*Continued from page 343*)

instance Chinese armies are holding mobs in check. If the treaty powers should land troops and begin fighting the mobs, the armies in all probability would fight the foreigners.

Despite setbacks here and there, the Cantonese armies are extending their operations. Whether they will clash with the northern army of Chang Tso-lin, or whether the two forces will merge, remains to be seen; but both armies are led by commanders who stand for the independence of China and who will insist, if they have the power, that existing treaties with foreign powers be terminated.

A small riot has occurred at Shanghai. It is fully expected that the Cantonese army will occupy Shanghai. Foreigners may be compelled to leave. Forcible resistance on their part, on the scale necessary to insure their safety, would almost certainly result in war between the foreigners and the native army.

The British government is sending naval and military forces to China, ostensibly to protect and rescue British subjects. British public opinion is disquieted by the fear that war may ensue.

The United States is sending vessels and marines for the protection of American citizens. Presumably the American forces will do everything possible to avoid hostilities while engaged in the work of evacuating Americans from the troubled areas.

A declaration by the United States that it proposes to deal independently with China, without reference to the demands or rights of third powers, would do great good at this juncture. The intense feeling against Great Britain, which seems to be at the bottom of the agitations, gives signs of broadening into attacks upon all foreigners, without distinction of nationality. Yet the Chinese people are disposed to be friendly with Americans, and there is no reason why the United States government should not take advantage of the fact. Britain's quarrel with China does not concern the United States.

Britain's Foreign Commerce Shows Adverse Balance for 1926

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A doleful statistical picture of British commerce for 1926 is painted by the Board of Trade's annual report which registers an adverse balance of 590,970,000 pounds sterling.

The year's exports amounted to 651,892,000 pounds sterling, or 121,000,000 pounds less than the export figure for 1925. Imports totalled 1,242,000,000 pounds, or 77,000,000 pounds less than last year's figures. December provided a gloomy finish in trade statistics. Exports amounted to 49,000,000 pounds, the lowest since May, while imports remained active at 113,000,000 pounds.

During the year Great Britain spent 43,000,000 pounds buying foreign coal and sold only 2,000,000 pounds worth as compared with 11,000,000 pounds worth sold the previous year. Despite the slump due to the coal strike, some trades such as beer, musical instruments, electrical goods, machinery, jewelry, and motor tires, improved their export figures. Automobile exports dropped from 5,000,000 pounds to 3,000,000 pounds.

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News from South China

The progress of labour tyranny in Canton including the denial to an employer of the prerogative of appointing or dismissing an employee even once a year — received a check on the midnight of February 10, when the Kuomintang Party Provincial Administration complied with the request of the local merchants to issue a formal order to the working section of the party to refrain from further interfering with business firms desiring to reorganize their staffs according to custom on the second day after the Chinese New Year, a custom honoured in centuries past. Notwithstanding the fact that since February 3, only about 4,500 workers belonging to 22 unions have been affected, the professional labour leaders attempted to make capital out of this. The merchants, for the first time in China perhaps, organized a parade of 22,500, representing 52 of the strongest trade guilds in Canton, called on the Kuomintang Headquarters. They waited from 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon to midnight until party leaders could be talked into submission to the reasonableness for a merchant to at least be able to select his assistants once a year without outside interference.

The number of Kuomintang members in Canton has been reduced from 55,000 to about 13,500, according to figures published by the party press agencies. This does not mean, however, that the party influence is diminishing. It only means that the Sun Fo Faction has been able to so arrange things as to exclude the less extremists section of the party from power. Sometime ago the executive committee in power passed a resolution requiring all local members to again register and penalizing those failing to do so from voting.

Pending the readjustment of the wage schedule of the outdoor staff of the Chinese Post office at Canton, the local authorities will provide a bonus of $15,000 monthly for the postmen and others concerned as had been done the last six months. The Chinese Postmen's Union is to meet at Wuchang shortly to further consider their positions.

The Canton Bureau of Reconstruction, a Kuomintang organization, has announced that it will take supervision over the Chinese Post Office shortly.

The Kuomintang in Canton is proposing to seize permanently the five vessels belonging to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company now being detained in Canton harbor two of which are in Swatow. The three C. M. S. N. vessels in Canton are the S. S. *Shuntai*, *Hsinwha*, and *Kwanglee*. These vessels, together with their cargo, were detained by their crews (members of the Chinese Seamen's Union) three months ago when going on strike against the Company. The cargo has since then been released on payment of a contribution of $50,000 to the Union by the importers who were really innocent sufferers in the controversy between the Company and its employees.

The Kung Ping Labour Union in Hongkong, an organization of Chinese workers of the Nam Pak Hong and other leading trades, is still pressing the General Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the 24 Commercial Guilds to officially recommend to the employers the adoption of the 16th to the 20th of the last moon according to the Chinese Calendar as a period for the engagement or dismissal of employees. The Union raised this subject prior to this Chinese New Year but the Chamber and the Guilds took no further action than an advice to all employers to effect as little change in the business staff as possible in order to avoid any misunderstanding. Consequently, there have been less than 30 losses of employment coming to the attention of the Union since the New Year.

More than 400 labour delegates representing something like 120 labour unions in Hongkong have been holding a conference in Canton in order to organize a strong Central Labour Union or Federation in the British Colony. Representatives of Hongkong labour unions in Hongkong are denying that they are organizing to become tools to politicians for political purpose.

A conference of Hongkong workers delegates in Canton under the auspices of the Kuomintang has been called in order to organize all lines of Chinese workers. Primarily, they are not organized for political purposes but to better their economic and service conditions along similar aims as all labour unions. Eventually, the Hongkong Chinese workers will be heard and they may play a similar role as their fellow comrades in Canton, Hankow, and other ports where the Kuomintang influence may extend. To many people, however, there is no reason why the workers may not do their part for the common welfare of the communities in which they live.

Unfortunately a Hongkong Police action on January 19 has given the Chinese Seamen's Union in Canton cause for another anti-British agitation in the form of a manifesto denouncing Hongkong.

Men and Events

A son, Eric Solomon, was born to Mr. and Mrs. George E. Sokolsky at the Shanghai Country Hospital on Feb. 12.

Bishop Herbert Welsh of Seoul, Korea addressed the morning service at Community Church, Shanghai, on Sunday, Feb. 20.

Maurice Landers who is interested in the antimony mining industry at Changsha, Hunan province, is in Shanghai at the Plaza Hotel.

The office of the American Cousulate-General in Shanghai was closed on Tuesday, Feb. 22 on the occasion of Washington's Birthday anniversary.

More than G. $200,000,000 worth of silk from the Orient passed through the port of Seattle last year, according to recent announcement of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Some 49 Canadian missionaries, who have been forced to evacuate Szechuen province, departed from Chungking on the American steamer Iping on February 16, bound for Shanghai.

Hu Chu-tung has been appointed governor of the Bank of Communications in place of the late Sheng Chuh-shu, the action being taken at a recent meeting of the directors held in Shanghai.

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott president of St. John's University, Shanghai, was the guest of honor and delivered an address at the regular 'club tiffin' at the Union Club of China, Shanghai on Tuesday, Feb. 22.

(*Continued on page 348*)

On January 19 a British officer, accomdanied by two Chinese constables, boarded the Hongkong, Canton & Macao S. S. *Taishan* then anchoring at Hongkong and searched the crews quarters of the vessel. Among the articles taken from the members of the crew were Kuomintang Red flags and a print of late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. At the same time, a member of the crew had to explain to the British Authorities the meaning of "Down with Imperialism!" and other writings discovered on board. The British Authorities took no further action than these, deciding finally to return all articles first taken; but the Chinese seamen involved would not receive the picture of late Dr. Sun back in order to have reasons to advise the Kuomintang Headquarters in Canton that their *Chung Li*, President or Chief, has been insulted.

With the expected arrivals of many warships and army transports from Great Britain with large number of troops to be stationed at Hongkong for a time, at least, many enterprising provision establishmonts and vegetable and fruit markets of this port have already taken steps to meet the coming demands.

Dr. Kung Hsiang Hsi, husband of a sister of Madame Sun Yat-sen, has been gazetted in Canton as a member of the Kwangtung Kuomintang Provincial Administrative Council and Commissioner of Kwangtung Finance, in place of Mr. T. V. Soong, who is to give up this extra office. Dr. Kung, it is understood, will soon be made a Kuomintang Minister in charge of the newly created portfolio of Industry. With the expected appointment of Dr. Kung as a Kuomintang Minister, Madame Sun's family will have furnished three out of the five Kuomintang Ministers. Madame Sun's brother, Mr. T. V. Soong, is already Minister of Finance; while her foster son, Mr. Sun Fo, is Minister of Communications, in addition to his other duties. Mrs. Kung was one time a private secretary to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Canton, February 18, 1927.

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(*Continued from page 347*)

Mei Lan-fang, famous Chinese actor is departing shortly for a tour of the United States. According to report, Mr. Mei will take with him a troup of 30 actors.

The Chinese Red Cross Association has opened three hospitals in the International Settlement for the purpose of caring refugees coming into Shanghai is consequence of the present trouble.

T. J. Cokely, who has been general agent of the Dollar Steamship lines at Singapore has arrived in Shanghai where he will take over the duties of O. G. Steen who is departing shortly on a vacation of six months.

Li Ming, manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank, Shanghai has been appointed one of the liquidators of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in place of Sung Han-chang of the Bank of China who has resigned on account of pressure of work.

The American Players, Shanghai amateur dramatic organization gave a complimentary production of the play "Lightning" for the British military forces now in Shanghai at the Carlton Theater on Monday evening, Feb. 21.

The Shanghai Quest Society held an informal reception on Friday afternoon, Feb. 19 at the China United Insurance Building in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Chatley of the Whangpoo Conservancy Commission, who are departing for home on leave.

According to the Japanese *Toho* Agency reports on Feb. 19, Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government declared his intentions to come to Shanghai following the capture of Shanghai by the Nationalist forces.

The Y. M. C. A. in Great Britain is sending out two secretaries for service with the British forces in Shanghai, according to a *Reuter* message on Feb. 19. The request was made by Major-General John Duncan, who will command the British forces in China.

The British Women's Association has opened a canteen for the service of the British military and naval forces in Shanghai at 21 Jinkee Road. Refreshments and gifts for the men are being received at that address and are being distributed by a Committee of the Association.

Three Chinese seamen were arrested and prosecuted on Feb. 18 in Hongkong for distributing 'sedicious' literature on the American steamer President Taft. According to a *Reuters* report from Hongkong the literature urged a general strike of Chinese seamen on British steamers throughout China.

According to D. J. Hanscom, general passenger agent of the American-Mail Line operating out of Seattle, the 'horse-shoe' routing of the Admiral and Dollar line steamers which has now gone into effect requires each ship to make a trip of 30,000 miles in order to complete the circuit from Seattle to the Orient and then back to the home port.

According to the *Canton Gazette* an American engineer has been employed by the Chinese Nationalist Government to superintend the work of developing a harbor at Whampoa, Canton. The project will be controlled by the Whampoa Development Board which has received an appropriation of $100,000 monthly for that purpose.

The Nationalist Government has appropriated the sum of $3,500 in payment of medical services, including a trip to consult specialists in Germany, to E. Burmeister, a German who was attacked and severely injured in connection with the riots in Hankow which preceded the taking over of the British Concession in that City by Nationalist forces.

The charge for sending letters from Shanghai intended to be delivered by air-mail service in the United States is 36 cents Mex. an ounce or part thereof, according to recent announce of the postal commissioner at Shanghai. The air-mail service in America is now operated daily from San Francisco to Chicago and from Chicago to New York.

Michael Parshekoff, Russian, employed as a detective by the Shanghai Municipal Police Department, was arrested last week and has been charged defore the Shanghai Provisional Court, with responsibility for the murder of Miss Clara Frelova, a Russian dancing girl, whose body was found in a field near Great Western Road on Monday morning, Feb. 14.

All foreign missionaries with the exception of two Americans and two Britons have departed from Sianfu, the capital of Shensi province, according to a report from Peking last week, which stated that the British missionary organization had ordered all of their workers out of the territories controlled by the Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang.

The annual American function, the Washington Birthday Ball was held at the Majestic Hotel in Shanghai on the evening of Feb. 22. About 500 attended. The large ball room was appropriately decorated with American flags, the central motif being the large oil painting of George Washington which was purchased last year by the American Association and which is now hanging in the American Club.

Lieut. R. L. Wright, an officer on the British crusier Vindictive anchored in the Shanghai harbor has been reported missing since Sunday, Feb. 13. Acco:ding to the report, Lieut. Wright spent Saturday evening at the Palais cafe and supposedly returned to his ship. It is thought that he may have been drowned in crossing over from the jetty to the ship which is anchored in midstream.

The Second Battallion of the Suffolk Regiment consisting of approximately 800 men arrived in Shanghai on the transport Vasna on Monday morning, Feb. 21. The troops are now quartered at the Shanghai Race Course. The Indian Punjabi Battallion which was brought here shortly following the taking over of the British Concession at Hankow by the Nationalist forces, is being returned to Hongkong.

Harry E. Stevens, American Vice-Consul at Canton has been transferred to Shanghai and will take over the duties formerly performed by Maxwell M. Hamilton, who has been promoted to the senior American judgship at the Shanghai Provisional Court. Mr. Stevens will also have charge of the consular land office. Mr. Stevens is a native of Galveston, Tex., but now makes his home at Alameda, Cal.

Eugene R. Black, 18-year old Marine attached to the U. S. Pittsburgh now stationed in Shanghai, received a sentence of four months in the American jail on Jan. 21. He was before Judge Purdy on a charge of striking a ricksha coolie over the head with a whiskey bottle, the coolie being seriously injured. Honore, another of the Marine Corps who was with Black at the time of the trouble, was fined G.$25. In delivering sentence Judge Purdy called attention to the serious complications which are like to follow the practice of getting drunk and going on a rampage at the present time of political stress in Shanghai and ruled that the sentence would have to be served in the American jail instead of on the Crusier Pittsburgh.

There are now some 16,000 miles of motor roads in China, according to a statement of Dr. C. T. Wang, Chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers Association, in an address delivered on Thursday, Feb. 17 before the Shanghai Rotary Club. Dr. Wang is also president of the Chinese National Road Construction Association, an organization formed several years ago for the purpose of promoting road construction in China. Dr. Wang stated that it was the hope of the Association to obtain 50,000 miles of modern roads in China within the present decade. Of the various sections of China, the so-called Northwest Territory leads with 2,494 miles; Shantung, 2,000 miles; Chihli, 1,200; Hupeh, 1,151; Kwangtung 1,000 and Shansi, 821 miles.

The annual report of the American Association of Tokyo, which has just been issued, states that the organization now has a membership of 303 active members, 290 absent members and 5 honorary members, a considerable increase from the previous year. The most notable activity of the Association during the past year was the raising of a sum of Yen 20,000 for the Tokyo American School. The officers of the Association are: President, Dr. S. H. Wainwright; Vice-President, Ivan F. Baker; Secretary, Halleck A. Butts; Treasurer, John R. Morris; Custodian. Prof. J. T. Swift. The Committee includes the following: Mrs. Benninghoff, E. D. Berton, Rev. N. S. Binsted, E. W. Frazar, R. F. Moss, L. J. Musser, E. L. Neville, G. S. Phelps, Rev. A. K. Reischauer, Prof. J. T. Swift and David S. Tait.

Ho Hong Bank Openes Branch Office In Shanghai

The Ho Hong Bank opened its branch office in Shanghai on February 23 at 9 Kiukiang Road. The Ho Hong Bank was registered in Singapore in 1917 and is now the leading bank in the Malay Peninsula. At present it has nine branch offices at Penang, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and inportant cities of the Malay Peninsula. Its authorized capital is $20,000,000 and $8,000,000 was subscribed. One half of the subscription has seen paid up. The bank has a reserve of $1,500,000. The principal shareholders are Messrs. Lin Peng Siang and Lin Peng Mau, two brothers and prominent merchants and financiers in Singapore. Their enterprises, besides the Ho Hong Bank, are the Ho Hong Oil Mill, Ho Hong Steamship Company, Ho Hong Cement factory, Ho Hong Rice Mill and Ho Hong Export and Import Company. Dr. H. L. Huang is manager of the Shanghai branch office. Dr. Huang is an American returned student who has served as director of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Shanghai and Manila and Chairman of South China Ching Hua Chapter of Tsing Hua College.

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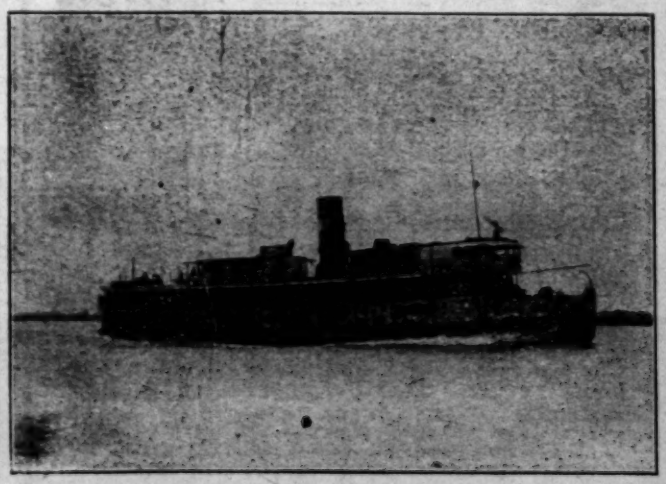

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Bucknell Promoted to Peking; Hamilton Becomes Senior Judge

Howard Bucknell, Jr., American Consul on duty at the American Consulate-General in Shanghai, has been promoted to a secretaryship in the U. S. Diplomatic Service and is departing shortly for Peking where he will serve as Chinese Secretary at the Legation. Mrs. Bucknell and their son who are now in Shanghai will accompany Mr. Bucknell to Peking. Mr. Bucknell was born in Philadelphia, his present home being in Atlanta, Ga. He attended school for a time in Switzerland and also studied at the University of Georgia, and the Southern Business College. During the World War he served as a lieutenant of infantry in the U. S. Army. Following the war Mr. Bucknell took the consular examinations and was appointed student interpreter on Sept. 8, 1919. He has served at the American consulates in Changsha, Chungking and Canton. He came to Shanghai on Jan. 28, 1924 and has served here as senior American assessor in the Mixed Court and recently in the Provisional Court. He was appointed foreign service officer of Class 8 on July 1, 1924.

Mr. Howard Bucknell Jr.

Maxwell M. Hamilton, who has also been on duty as Consul at the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, has been promoted, according to report from Washington, and now will succeed Mr. Bucknell as Senior American consular representative on the Shanghai Provisional Court and will have charge of the judicial office at the Consulate. Mr. Hamilton is a native of Tahlequah, Okla., his home at the present being at Sioux City, Ia. He attended Washington and Jefferson University and was graduated from Princeton in 1919. Following graduation he was employed for a time in the banking business. He served in the U. S. Army in 1918, following which he taught for a time at the Tome School, Port Deposit, Md. He was appointed to the U. S. Consular service in May, 1920 and was assigned to service in China, at Canton where he was vice-consul and interpreter. On July, 1 1924 Mr. Hamilton was appointed foreign service officer, Class eight and came to Shanghai in April, 1925.

Mr. Maxwell M. Hamilton

General Li Pao-chen Qualifies as Modern "Bluebird"

General Li Pao-chen, defense commissioner of Shanghai, an appointee of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, has been responsible for a veritable reign of terror in the Chinese areas about Shanghai in his attempt to put down the strike and boycott which was declared by Chinese students and laborers which started on Saturday morning, Feb. 19. Accurate figures of Gen. Li's executions are not available, but according to reports in the local papers he has executed approximately 80 student and labor agitators without trial or any formality of any kind.

Francis Zia Transferred from Military to Civil Prison

Despite reports that he had been executed, it seems that Francis Zia, editor of *The China Courier*, is still alive and hopeful of early release. Mr. Zia who was kidnapped from the International Settlement by agents of Gen. Li Pao-chen on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 5 and taken to the Lunghwa Yamen, has now been transferred to the civil prison according to information obtained from Gen. Li's office on Monday of this week. Considerable excitement was caused during the week by the circulation of a report that Gen. Li had caused Mr. Zia to be executed, but it seems that this report was incorrect.

Several days ago Mr. Zia was able to send a letter to a foreign friend in Shanghai in which he thanked foreign newspapermen in the city for interceding in his behalf and probably preventing Gen. Li Pao-chen from ordering Zia's execution. In his letter Mr. Zia stated that while no sentence had been definitely passed upon him, the prison officials had assured him that the previous sentence of execution had been definitely revoked and that he had been given a sentence of three and a half years in prison, the charge being that Zia had published an article in his paper regarding the defeat of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's forces in Chekiang province. Mr. Zia concluded his letter by saying

"I am making the best of my situation by spending my daily hours according to a sort of time-table of prayer, meals, exercise and reading of books and magazines. Thus I have been able to squeeze all of the sourness out of my sufferings."

It is hoped that Mr. Zia will be released when Gen. Li Pao-chen is forced out of Shanghai by the Nationalist forces.

The British Agreement at Hankow

According to the news reports from Hankow regarding the agreement which the British representative, Mr. O'Malley has signed with Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, the British authorities will summon a general meeting of rate-payers on March 15 when action will be taken in accordance with the land regulations to dissolve the British municipality. After this has been done the Concession will be formally handed over to the Nationalist Government which will create a new Chinese Municipality. Pending the handing over of the Concession, the Chinese will administer the public works and sanitation, Following the dissolution of the British administration, the Nationalist Government will then organize a special form of government similar to that which has been organized for the former German and Russian concessions in Hankow, otherwise there will be a Council composed of Chinese and foreigners in equal numbers with a Chinese chairman appointed by the Chinese authorities. it is hoped by the Chinese that all of the foreign concessions at Hankow, including the Japanese and French areas will ultimately be lumped into a unified municipal district.

Attempt to Capture the Shanghai Arsenal?

On the afternoon of Tuesday, Feb. 22, the foreign community of Shanghai was startled by the sound of heavy firing in the vicinity of the Shanghai arsenal at Lunghwa and shortly afterwards heavy shells began to fall in the Shanghai French Concession. It is thought that some twelve or fifteen shots were fired altogether, the shells being of the three-inch variety, and only a few of them exploding.

Among the foreign houses struck by shells were those occupied by the following: William Carter Rea, 182 Route Dufour; F. W. Schlobohm, 687 Rue Ratard; H. T. W. Wade, 406 Rue Frelupt; Mrs. E. L. Harris, Avenue Dubail; old club building of Cercle Francais on Route Vallon. In addition two shells fell near the residence of J. Harold Dollar, 83 Route Pichon, one of which exploded but did little damage.

The cause of the trouble has not yet been ascertained, but according to reports on Wednesday, Feb. 23, the trouble was caused by sailors on two Chinese gunboats anchored in the Whangpoo River adiacent to the Arsenal, who rebelled against their officers and started firing one of the guns at random. The French authorities immediately sent gunboats to the scene and ordered the Chinese to discontinue their target practice. Practically the entire French defense force, including marines from the French crusier, Jules Michelet, were mobilized. Thousands of Chinese refugees rushed into the Settlements. No foreigners were injured although many had narrow escaped.

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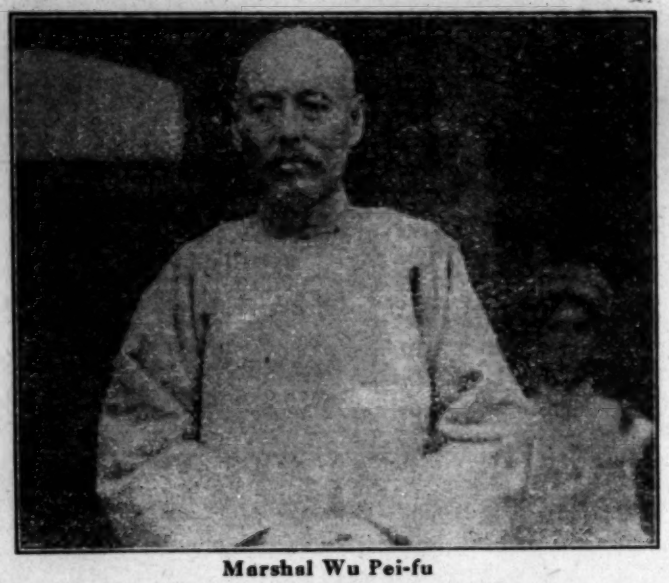
Developments in the China Situation for the Past Week

The outstanding elements in the present situation are the capture of Hangchow, capital of Chekiang province and the practically complete control of that important area by the Cantonese forces, and the effect which the Cantonese advance has produced at Shanghai. The exact date of the Cantonese occupation of Hangchow seems to have been Feb. 17, for according to the Japanese *Toho* News Agency, the Cantonese army and 'plain clothes corps' actually entered the city on that date.

The fall of Hangchow seems to have been caused by Gen. Chou Yin-ren's troops refusing to fight. Gen. Chou, it will be remembered was formerly tupan of Fukien province under Sun Chuang-fang, and following his defeat by the Cantonese General Ho, he retreated into Chekiang, and particpated in



Marshal Wu Pei-fu

the defense of that area. Immediately following the occupation of Hangchow by the Southern forces the shopkeepers reopened their places of business and displayed 'Sun Yat-sen' flags. Laborers also held mass meetings welcoming the Cantonese forces and the situation appeared easier, according to the news reports.

Lootings in Hangchow

Gen. Chou Yin-ren's troops, prior to their evacuation of Hangchow staged the usual looting of Chinese houses and business properties which almost always accompanies a victory or defeat of a Chinese military force, but something which, up to the present at least, has not occurred with the Cantonese, Since Marshal Sun Chuan-fang took practically all of the rolling stock of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway with him when he retreated from Hangchow, the Cantonese advance northward has been slow. However, despite this handicap the Cantonese seem to have followed up their victory by advancing along the railway line and in all probability will shortly have Chekiang province cleared of Sun Chuan-fang's troops.

The Effect at Shanghai

The first effect of the Cantonese victory at Hangchow, was the precipitation of a general strike in Shanghai which started at midnight on Friday, Feb. 19, some 60,000 laborers being affected. Among the industries tied up by the walkout of laborers was the light and power plant in the French Concession, the French bus company, all British cotton mills and many Japanese cotton mills, the tramways in the International Settlement, the Wing-On and Sincere Department stores, the factories of the British-American Tobacco Company and many other industries. For some peculiar season the British omnibus company which operates in the International Settlement was able to keep its men at work despite the fact that crowds of rowdies stoned the busses on several occasions.

By Sunday, Feb. 20 the strike had extended to the British dock companies and shipping companies, but of worse effect on the community generally was a strike of postal employes which prevented the dispatch of mail to America on Feb. 20 by either the American Dollar steamers of the British Canadian Pacific ocean services. Some 800 employes of the Government post office, located within the International Settlement, remained in the postal building and refused to leave, and as these lines were written they were still in charge. It was reported, however, that some of the employes were willing to resume work, but were being intimidated by the strike leaders. The number of strikers out on Monday, Feb. 21 was estimated at 100,000.

Purpose of the Strike

According to the authorities of the French Concession, where the strike started, the strike leaders had declared their purpose to hold a two-day strike in order to celebrate the Cantonese victory at Hangchqw, but from leaders in close touch with the situation, the real purpose of the strike was in the nature of a gesture showing opposition to the landing of British troops, one of the strike leaders declaring his intention to call another 'two-day' strike when General Duncan, commonder of the British forces arrives in Shanghai. The general consensus of opinion was that the strike really was for the purpose of showing the British authorities that the Kuomintang labor agitators were 'on the job' and that worse things might be in store in the future in case the authorities here decide to adopt strong measures.

Reign of Terror in Native City

Since the native territory adjacent to Shanghai is still controlled by Gen. Li Pao-chen, defense commissioner, a subordinate of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, that militarist immediately adopted strong measures and instructed his police to behead all agitators. Although accurate reports are unavailable, it was reported on Monday, Feb. 21 that labor agitators numbering probably twenty had been beheaded. In several cases the heads were enclosed in wooden boxes with slats across and attached to the fences and telephone poles as a warning 'against Bolshevik agitators.' In several cases the local military commander had put up posters under the heads warning the public against 'bolshevik' agitations. The result of this barbaric action is as yet unknown, but in foreign circles it is thought that it may further incite the agitators to disorder, especially in view of the fact that some of those decapitated had committed no greater 'crime' than the distribution of literature antagonistic to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

The Military Plans

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, apparently has decided to fight to the last, even though the battle line is pushed back against the foreign settlements, for he has continued to dispatch troops southward along the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways to the vicinity of Sungkiang, about twenty miles southward of Shanghai, with the apparent purpose of making a stand at that place. Whether Gen. Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung province will send reinforcements as Marshal Sun has demandel, is not as yet known. On the face of things, it would seem that he will not, the reason being that Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan and Gen. Bei Bao-san, military commanders in Anhwei province are unfriendly to both Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang, hence may take advantage of the situation to advance across Anhwei province and cut the Tientsin-Pukow Railway thus isolating Sun Chuan-fang to the Shanghai district.

The Chang Tso-ling—Wu Pei-fu Conflict

The disturbed situation now existing in Honan province has a distinct bearing on the general situation throughout the country owing to the fact that Honan has always been a 'key' province from a political standpoint. At the present time Honan is controlled by Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who has been in alliance with Chang Tso-ling against the Cantonese, but the alliance has been a sort of make-shift affair. Recently, Chang demanded that Wu take the field against the Cantonese in Hupeh, but Wu has failed to do so because of his fear of the Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang, who is firmly established in the adjoining province of Shensi. Finally Marshal Chang determined to force the issue and as stated in these columns last week started to advance troops into northern Honan. According to the *Toho* agency the first of the Fengtien troops that crossed the Yellow River were disarmed by Wu's troops. In the meantime the Fengtien General, Chang Chung-chang in Shantung also advanced his troops into Honan from the East along the Lung-Hai Railway and occupied Kaifeng. This is as far as the campaign has advanced, latest reports having it that the so-called 'Red Spears' a native constabulary has started an attack on the Fengtien forces and the situation throughout the whole province of Honan is confused beyond understanding, for another 'rebel' general supposedly in the pay of the Nationalists is operating in the southwestern part of the province. Hence it is likely that the military situation in Honan will remain deadlocked for some time thus giving the Nationalists an opportunity to finish with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and consolidate their position in the Lower Yangtsze. Obviously, if the Cantonese are able to defeat Sun and establish their power at Shanghai and control the mouth of the Yangtsze, it places them in a position where the Powers practically will be forced to recognize them as the governing power in China, Marshal Chang Tso-ling nothwithstanding.

From the Chinese Press

February 17—Shantung troops advancing into Honan along Lung-Hai Railway reach Kaifeng, acting in cooperation with Fengtien force advancing into northern Honan along the Peking-Hankow Railway, the Fengtien leaders claiming that four armies under Wu Pei-fu led by Tien wei-chin, Kuo Ying-chieh, Mei Chen-piao and Liu Chen-hua will join Fengtien and disarm the others; Fengtien claims must occupy Chengchow in order to oppose Feng Yu-hsiang and to force Wu Pei-fu to retire—Hankow negotiations between British and Chinese practically reach settlement, but at last minute reach deadlock—Japanese and Chinese discuss reciprocal tariff treaty and announce appointment of joint-committee to settle details—Nationalist Government definitely to be established in Wuchang on March 1—Agreement between O'Malley and Chen now awaits instructions from Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister before signature, it being understood that the British Concession in future will be controlled by a joint Sino-British Municipal Council with a Chinese chairman appointed by the Nationalist Government—Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Chang Tso-ling, orders Mukden air force under Russian supervision and direction to proceed to Honan at once—Chinese seamen on British steamer Tai-Shan plying between Hongkong and Canton go on strike because British remove portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen from cabin, but resume work when British restore portrait—*Toho* dispatch from Peking states that Fengtien forces expect to reach Wu Pei-fu's headquarters at Chengchow shortly and if Wu's forces resist the Fengtien forces will suppress them openly—*Toho* Agency reports that Yang Yu-ting's scheme for compromise with the South is 'not conceivable'—Chang Tso-ling appoints Gen. Mei Chen-piao as commander of 17th army and Gen. Kao Chen-tsai as commander of 1st provisional division—*Kuo Wen* Agency reports terms of Sino-British agreement at Hankow as follows: British shall call meeting of ratepayers on March 1. following which all municipal organs shall be dissolved and administration handed over to Chinese authorities, all matters such as police. engineering, sanitation shall be managed by Chinese—Gen. Chao Ti former tuchun of Honan, who recently was reappointed pacification commissioner by Chang Tso-ling has issued proclamation giving plans for control of area, most important of which is that all military organs must obey Fengtien orders—*Kuo Wen* reports state that Wu Pei-fu will retreat to Hsinching, ninety li south of Chengchow and make a stand there, thus creating a critical situation—Shanghai organizations including Bankers Association, Association of Laborers and Merchants, Kiangsu Educational Association, Native Chamber of Commerce, Chapei Chamber of Commerce, sends telegrams to Chamberlain, Lloyd George, Ramsay MacDonald and British newspapers protesting against the presence of British troops in Shanghai and asking immediate withdrawal.

February 18—Nationalist Government at Hankow at general meeting of committees passes following resolutions: (1) that Kuomintang leaders in Szechuen be asked to abolish provincial and city assemblies (2) that Nationalist Foreign Ministry be requested to protest against the Japanese action in arresting members of laborers and students union at Dairen; (3) that Nationalist appoint special judicial committee to investigate recent collission between steamers on Upper Yangtsze; (4) that Nationalist Government hold another general conference on Feb. 21—Nationalist Government headquarters will be established in Wuchang and Kuomintang Party headquarters in Hankow—Sir Francis Aglen, former Inspector General of Customs asks Nationalists to respect present Customs Administration in China—*Kuo Wen* agency reports that Nationalists are planning to take over Customs completely—Eugene Chen reported to have stated his intentions to sign the Sino-British agreement respecting the Hankow Concession as soon as the British are agreeable—Mukden forces under Generals Yu Tsung and Yoong Tsung continue advance into Honan despite opposition of Wu Pei-fu and occupy Hsinhsiang; Wu calls urgent conference to consider situation—Hirokichi Kishimoto, Japanese Commissioner of Customs at Dairen appointed to Inspector General's office in Peking being first Japanese to be appointed to this position—Peking Government makes inquiry regarding reported British loan to Talai Lama of Tibet for railroad concession—Peking Government makes further announcement of regulations for administration of Customs surtaxes to effect that future administration will be handled by officials of Ministry of Finance and local provincial governments and that Bank of China and Bank of Communications will be custodians of funds—Wellington Koo announces that Chinese and Japanese have practically reached agreement

(*Continued on page 354*)

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Nicholson Cost Accounting	Stenography and Typing
Bookkeeping	Business English
Private Secretary	Common School Subjects
Spanish	High School Subjects
French	Illustrating

Technical and Industrial Courses

Electrical Engineering	Surveying and Mapping
Electric Lighting	Steam Engineering
Mechanical Engineer	Radio
Mechanical Draftsman	Architect
Machine Shop Practice	Contractor and Builder
Railroad Positions	Concrete Builder
Gas Engine Operating	Structural Engineer
Civil Engineer	Automobile Work
Agriculture and Poultry	

Name.....Age.....

Address .....Occuption.....

.....

(*Continued from page 353*)

on question of reciprocal customs treaty—Sun Chuan-fang's troops under Gen. Meng Shao-yuen routed at Hangchow forcing Meng to withdraw to Kashing while Meng's troops retreat across country; reports in circulation that serious looting and burning in Hangchow as Sun's forces withdraw—Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan, subordinate of Wu Pei-fu in Honan announces retirement owing to advance of Fengtien troops—Kwangtung Government announces that there are 385 labor unions in Canton with a membership of 511, 850—Public Peace Preservation Bureau in Canton suppresses labor agitations upon orders of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek—Contrary to reports Fengtien troops have not yet crossed Yellow River owing to opposition of Wu Pei-fu forces while Chang Chung-chang's Shantung troops have only advanced as far as Lenfang east of Kaifeng; believed downfall of Wu Pei-fu is imminent.

February 19—Japanese *Toho* agency reports that negotiations are to be opened in Peking next week by the British and Chinese on the official proposals of the British Government respecting payment of taxes in China by British residents and other subjects mentioned in the British memorandum—Li Shih-tseng, leader of the Kuomintang Party and also representative of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, arrives in Peking to open negotiations with the Fengtien Party for a compromise—Nationalist Government has notified the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking that the Nationalists cannot recognize the appointment of Mr. Edwardes as Acting Inspector General of Customs, Eugene Chen stating that in case customs inspectors are appointed in future that the Nationalist Government must be consulted—*Kuo Wen* agency now reports that although Fengtien troops have crossed the Yellow River that they will not advance as far as Chengchow for the present; also reported that a compromise may be reached whereby Wu Pei-fu may be entrusted with the campaign against the Kuominchun in Shensi—Wellington Koo, acting premier of Peking Government announces that the negotiations on the Japanese and Belgian treaties are progressing satisfactorily and that the Belgians have agreed not to refer their case to the Hague—Important Chihli leaders, including Tsao Kun, Kuo Ying-chieh, Chi Hsieh-yuan, Chang Chih-tang, Wang Hui-ching, hold conference in British Concession in Tientsin in order to consider measures for 'reviving their falling fortunes'—Japanese Seiyukai Party's representative, Kumetaro Yamamoto, who is being dispatched to China to investigate conditions, holds conference with Tai Tien-chiu, the Nationalist representative in Japan.

February 20—Kuo Wen report from Hankow states Nationalists planning issuance order confiscating private properties in cases where owner does not leave will providing for inheritance by children, properties to be devoted to educational purposes—Peking forms committee for safeguarding customs surtax funds, committee composed of Finance Minister, Director of Shuiwuchu and head of Government Audit Bureau—Nationalist Government expresses indignation regarding report alleged to have been sent by Associated Press stating that Britain was selling 100 armored cars to Northerners—Nationalists decide to establish department of labor—Sir Francis Aglen reported to have stated, according to *Toho* agency that China will recover full customs autonomy in five years and also states that while it is provided in the treaty that Britain shall have main control of Customs Administration, it is not provided in any treaty that any other nation shall succeed to Britain's position in case other nations' trade shall exceed Britain's—Hajime Nezu former president of the Japanese Tung Wen College at Shanghai dies in Japan at age 68—Wu Tieh-cheng, representative of Nationalist Government arrives in Japan to make arrangements with the Japanese Government for the arrival of Tai Tien-chiu, Nationalist Diplomatic representative—Japanese *Toho* report states that Gen. Meng Shao-yu not seriously defeated by Southerners at Hangchow, but was able to retire with most of his forces intact to Kashing and Sungkiang; reported that Southerners have about 11,000 troops in Hangchow, and that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's forces will make another stand at Huchow and on shores of Lake Taiho thus checking further advance of Cantonese—Reported that Gen. Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung is sending 10,000 troops to Shanghai from Pukow for the purpose of helping Sun hold Shanghai; also reported that Shantung troops from Tsingtao are coming to Shanghai by sea to assist Sun at Shanghai.

February 21-22.—Yang Yu-ting of Fengtien party calls on Yoshizawa Japanese Minister for discussion of Chinese situation and present Sino-Japanese relations—Wellington Koo, according to *Toho* report declares that China will not

(*Continued on page 355*)

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Marriage of East and West

My Chinese Marriage. By M. T. F. G. $1.75. New York; Duffield and Co.

This book, written by an American woman who was married to a Chinese, is a fourth edition of an entertaining and informing narrative that was published in "Asia" magazine six years ago. The New York Herald Tribune calls it "One of the most ideal love stories ever written." We do not entirely agree with this view.

To most westerners, and especially those who have lived in China, the idea of intermarriage is repugnant; it is equally repugnant to the Chinese. But the author of this book, who is known to us only by her initials "M. T. F." has succeeded in a great measure, at least so far as her story is concerned, in overcoming prejudice. She dedicates her book to "my Chinese father and mother with the gratitude and affection of their American daughter", which indicates that her marriage was not unsuccessful and also that her Chinese mother and father were of rather a lovable type.

We began reading this book with misgivings that we should tire of it; we read it through and laid it down with a certain admiration for the author who had succeeded not only in entertaining us but had afforded an insight into Chinese domestic life. The author and her husband were students together in America; they fell in love, were married and came to China to meet whatever fate awaited them there. It was not as bad as would be expected.

Yet, as a result of reading the book, we would not encourage Anglo-Chinese marriages.

T .S.

"Prohibition"

Prohibition At Its Worst. By Irving Fisher. New York: The MacMillan Company 1926 Pp.255. Price G. $ 1.75.

For either the serious or the casual student of the effects of prohibition in the United States this is the best book which has come within the ken of the reviewer. It is not general. It is scientific and precise. The author is professor of Economics in Yale University. He started out to study the problem of alcohol more than twenty-five years ago and has in the past quarter of a century collected a valuable mass of information. This information he has put in a form which will appeal both to the general reader and to the careful student: his statements are simple enough for a moron; his graphs are scientific and involved enough to suit the mots fastidious and exacting of professors of mathematics and of statistics. All the arguments against prohibition in general and prohibition in the U. S. A. in particular are taken up and analyzed and answered. The conclusion reached is that the effects of prohibition upon the United States while not all that the idealist might wish, are indisputably *good*; that prohibition *can* be enforced, and that it has come to stay, but that further education regarding the problems involved is extremely necessary. For this latter duty the author has done his bit in preparing this study. Considering the attitude taken on the prohibition question by the editors of certain local journals it may be hoped that they will avail themselves of the researches of Professor Fisher of Yale.

H. F. MacNair,

St. John's University, February 12, 1927.

(*Continued from page 354*)

agree to inclusion of 'most favored nation' clause in Sino-Japanese treaty—Butterfield and Swire, British shipping company reported to have rejected demands of laborers at Hankow and Ichang and that British gunboat at Ichang had landed forces to disperse mob—*Toho* Agency reports that one battallion of Fengtien troops that crossed the Yellow River had been disarmed by Wu Pei-fu who had also intercepted a considerable quantity of ammunition which Chang Tso-ling had sent down—Sino-British agreement signed at Hankow, providing for future control of British Concession by Sino-British Committee with Chinese chairman appointed by Nationalist Government—*Toho* Agency reports Peking Cabinet again on point of resigning over Honan situation—Tan Ping-shan, representative of Kuomintang who attended the 7th meeting of the Third International at Moscow returns to Canton with 42 Chinese students from the Sun Yat-sen University in Moscow; party also accompanied by Messrs: Tomann (British), Brouder (American), Roy (Indian), Doroit (French) and Stoler (French) who state they were sent to China to observe and report on the progress of the revolution—Immediately following the evacuation of Marshal Sun's forces from Hangchow the vanguard of 1,000 Cantonese entered the city with banners and took possession; Chinese shopkeepers immediately opened shops and displayed Sun Yat-sen banners and laborers hold massmeeting welcoming Cantonese—Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung goes to Peking for conference with Chang Tso-ling—Nationalists appropriate $15,000 for celebration of Sun Yat-sen birthday in Hankow—Nationalists announce plans for issuing subsidiary coinage—Nationalist Department of Communications appoints postal commissioners in their territories; also demand that postal surplus belonging to Nationalist territories be remitted to Hankow—Fengtien reported to have stopped troop movements in Honan owing to trouble with Wu Pei-fu—British Minister reported to have replied to Chinese protest regarding landing of British troops—Nationalist Government, following recipts of news of Cantonese victory at Hangchow, telegraphs Nationalist leaders at Shanghai to preserve order and reported that Eugene Chen may come to Shanghai shortly—Yoshida, Japanese Consul-General at Mukden who has been in Peking holds conference with Chang Tso-ling and following conference announced that understanding had been reached (1) for settling dispute over transit passes in Manchuria; (2) settlement of problem of standard of exchange between the yen and Chang's paper money; (3) understanding in regard to Japan's interests in Manchuria and Mongolia; Chang Tso-ling also stated following the interview that Japan and Peking had reached an understanding.

February 22—Kuo Wen Agency states that owing to change in military situation in Chekiang province, that Koo Cabinet likely to change with Liang Shih-yi assuming premiership—Chang Chung-chang expected to come to Nanking immediately to assume command of general Fengtien drive against the Cantonese in Honan and Kiangsu—Chinese official circles in Peking evincing uneasiness regarding Japan's continued opposition to the institution of the customs surtaxes—Trains now operating on the southern end of the Peking Hankow line from Hankow to Tungshanho—Nationalists announce plan to increase telegraph charges in order to obtain funds for repairing lines—*Kuo Wen* states that O'Malley has agreed to gradually withdraw British troops from Shanghai upon Chen's agreement to sign compact regarding British Concession at Hankow—Chinese Red Cross opens three hospitals in International Settlement.

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LAGER BEER
Gande, Price, Ltd.

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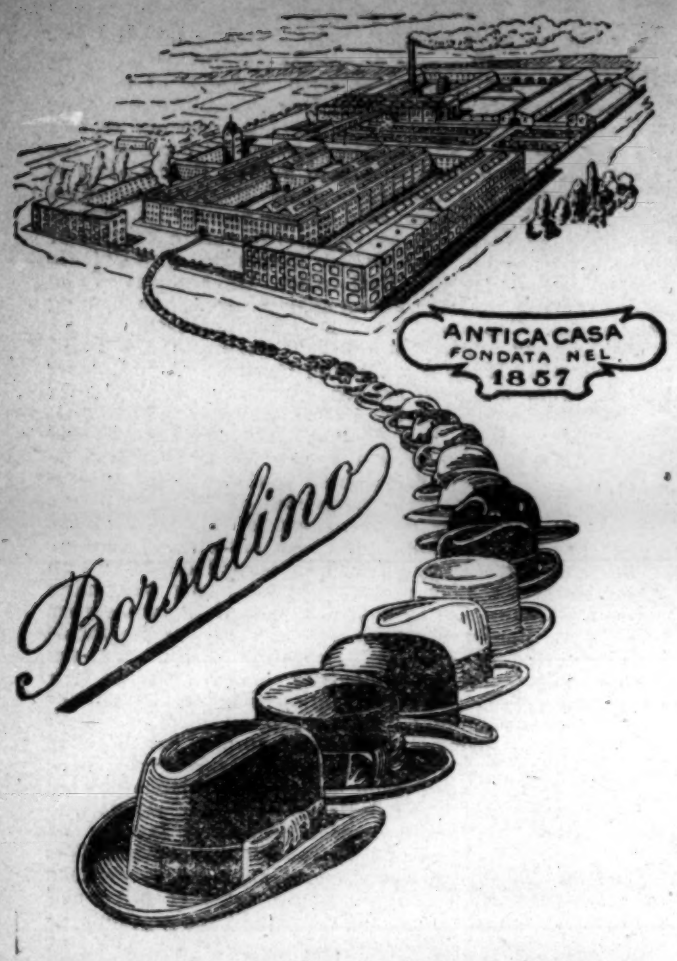

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Feb. 10th.	Sale Price Feb. 17th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Feb. 17th.
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	108	108⅞	7.25
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	100	100	7.50
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	100⅜	100⅜	6.95
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99½	99¼	6.05
German Governments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 1, 1949	108	108⅛	6.30
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101⅞	102⅛	5.80
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	102¾	103	6.75
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock.....	4	Perpetual	84½	84½	4.73
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	96⅞	96½	6.25
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	107	107	6.30
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	105¾	105⅝	6.45
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb. 1. 1945	103¼	103	6.70
Cuban Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan...,	6	July 1, 1966	103	102⅛	5.85
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	94⅞	94⅝	6.60
Republic of Haiti.....	6	Oct. 1, 1952	99⅛	99⅛	6.05
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	107¾	107¾	6.75
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	95⅞	95⅛	7.40

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1927

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of Bar Silver in London has fluctuated considerably during the past week and after touching 27 1/16d. ready and 27d. forward is now down to 26 15/16d. ready and 26⅞d. forward: these quotations are ⅛d. below those ruling this day last week. The official T/T rate on London is 2/6⅛d. The exchange market is very sensitive and exchange rates are still influenced greatly by political news and rumours. The outlook is very uncertain but at the close of today's business, the market is barely steady, the following rates for gold remittances, near delivery, are available:—T/T London 2/7⅛d., New York 63⅛, Yen 77⅛.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 69,738,000 in decrease of Tls. 2,879,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 84,830,000 an increase of $ 1,250,000

Estimated value Tls. 130,815,000 as against Tls. 108,119,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Jan.	Thursday Feb. 17	Friday Feb. 18	Saturday Feb. 19	Mon. Feb. 21	Tues. Feb. 22	Wednes Feb. 23
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/6.021	2/6⅛ 2/6 15/16	2/7 2/7 1/16	2/7	2/7	2/7 2/6⅞	2/6⅞
D/Dfts ,,	—		2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16	2/7 1/16		2/6 15/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/6⅜	2/7⅛	2/7⅛	2/7⅛	2/6 15/16 2/7 1/16	2/7
T/T India	166.104	169	172	172	172	172 2/7 171	171½
T/T France	1.532,083	1570	1600	1600	1600	1600 1585	1585
T/T N. Y.	60.792	61⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜ 62⅛	62⅛
T/T Hong	80.828	80	79⅜	79⅛	79⅜	79⅜ 79⅛	79⅛
T/T Japan	80.562	79¼	78	78	78	78 78¼	78¼
T/T Batavia	150.865	153¼	155⅜	155⅜	155⅜	155⅜ 154½	154½
T/T Straits	92.937	91½	89¼	89¼	89⅛	89⅛ 90⅛	90⅛
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/8.021	2/8⅛	2/9	2/9	2/9	2/9 2/8⅛	2/8⅛
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/8⅛	2/9⅛	2/9 1/16	2/9⅛	2/6½ 2/8 7/16	2/8 7/16
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/8.333	2/8 13/16	2/9 5/16	2/9 5/16	2/9 5/16	2/9 5/16 2/9 1/16	2/9 1/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A	1.662,083	1700	1730	1730	1730	1730 1715	1715
4 m/s N. Y. Lc.	64.292	65 1/16	66⅛	66⅛	64⅛	66⅛ 65⅛	65⅛
4 m/s ,, Dacs	—	65⅛	66⅛	66⅛	64⅛	66⅛ 66⅛	66⅛

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	Feb. 19	Feb. 21½	Feb. 22	Feb. 23
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26½	26⅞	26½	27 1/16	26¾	26 15/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.57	G. $. 57⅛	G. $. 57⅞	G. $. 58⅛	G. $. 57⅝	Holiday
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 373.10	367.40	368.80	374.10	379.50	378.40
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.) 999 touch)	Tls. 111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	Tls. 72.70	72.65	72.375	72.60	72.425	72.45
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 123.91
Bank of France rate of discount	6 1/2%	New York on London	T/T 485 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 7/16
,, 4 ,,	4 1/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0⅛
,, 6 ,,	4 1/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 5/16

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.27 Gouvall 483

CUPRUM, January 15.
from U. S. A.

Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	177,885
Softwood, Merchantable	„	123,701
From Canada.		
Fish, Herring, Salt	Pls.	3,221

AMAGI MARU, January 17.
from U. S. A.

Tobacco, Leaf	Pls.	5,793

PRESIDENT PIERCE, January 17.
from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw Bls 2,540	Pls.	5,029
Lead, in Pigs	„	4,206
Butter	„	441
Canned Fruits	„	43
Fish, Dried	„	8
Leather, Sole	„	115
„ Unclassed	„	3
Oranges, Fresh	„	74
Cigarettes	Mille	56,690
Lemons, Fresh	„	33
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	41,855
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	14,913
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	„	445,161

DOLINS, January 17.
from U. S. A.

Zinc Sheets	Pls.	15
Tobacco, Leaf	„	5,793

YAMASHIRO MARU, January 17.
from U. S. A.

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	1,680

WILLIAM PENN, Jan. 18.
From U. S. A.

Typewriters	Pcs.	48
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent.	Pls.	1,628
Bronze Bars	„	17
Dextrine White	„	17
Paper, other Kinds	„	1,173
Petrolatum, Yellow	„	377
Tobacco, Leaf	„	15,535
Wax, Paraffin	„	724

WEST ELCAJON, Jan. 19.
from U. S. A.

Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	209,270

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, January 19.
From Manila.

Betelnut Husk, Dried	Pls.	38
Cigarettes	*Mille*	51
Cigars	„	33

SILVERBEECH, January 19.
From U. S. A.

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	458
Cotton, Raw Bls. 3,200	„	11,505
Cuttle-fish, Dried	„	367
Gum, Resin	„	1,091
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent	„	1,164
50 „	„	451
Paper, Coated	„	734
Tobacco, Leaf	„	15,173
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	1,000
Cigarettes	Mille	59,525
Dyes, Aniline Pkgs.	1,646	
	Hk Tls.	35,975

ROBERT DOLLAR, January 19.
From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw Bls. 1,109	*Pls.*	2,241
Canned Asparagus	„	51
„ Fruits	„	12
„ Salmons	Doz.	60
Gasolene, in Cases	Galls.	49,930
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	„	25,130
„ Lubricating, Mineral	„	26,453
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	1,002,168

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

EUGENIA D. HUNT, Plaintiff.
vs.
RALPH B. HUNT, Defendant.

Cause No. 2899
Civil No. 1187
SUMMONS
Filed at Shanghai, China, Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant

RALPH B. HUNT

and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the fortieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, Feb. 21, 1927.

L. T. Benake,
Asst. Clerk

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgement by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

EUGENIA D. HUNT, Complainant.
vs.
RALPH B. HUNT, Defendant.

Cause No. 2899
Civil No. 1189

ORDER.

Filed at Shanghai, China, this 21 day of February, 1927.

L. T. KENAKE, Assistant Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

On motion of the complainant it is this 21st day of February, 1927 ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays accruing after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge
United States Court for China.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—A firmer undertone than has been experienced for some time in the past may be said to have characterised our market during the week under review and which is attributable, on the one hand to a vigorous covering by shorts arising from the firm attitude and operations of the local Bulls and on the other to the influence of the bullish American outlook consequent on the passing of the Nary McNaughton Bill providing for the control of surplus agricultural products. The sentiment among the larger holders of stocks is strong and their anticipation is for higher markets in the not too distant future, being swayed, for the time being, by the firmness in Mid-Americans and Indians, and the better feeling displayed in the yarn trade. However, prices eased off somewhat at the close due to rumours of unfavourable military movements in the Chekiang province, and the net change for the week in prices, on the whole, is an advance of about one tael per picul higher than that current during the previous period.

Looking at the situation broadly, we expect the ultimate course of prices for the local staple to be upward, though in a speculative market it would be imprudent to ignore the possibility of a temporary turn in the tide, but taking into consideration the various factors which are at the moment influencing the market in both the U. S. A. and India and comparing the values of the staple current in India with that prevailing on the domestic growth, we consider a higher level of prices warranted under these circumstances.

Yarn:—Since the issue of our last week's report, the market manifested a succesion of firm markets, and prices advanced by Tls. 2.00 to Tls. 3.00 above the level last ruling. In all some 14,000 to 15,000 bales of local spinnings have been booked for export and over 25,000 bales direct booking with the mills has been recorded.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	7.72
American-Middling last reported	7.64
Tone of the market, *Steady.*	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	14.15 Spot.
	13.84 Mar.
	14.07 May.
	14.29 July.
	14.51 Oct.
	14.68 Dec.

Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, March	261
Fine Oomra, March	276
Fully Good Broach, A./M.	289

Tone of the market—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot exwharf	29.60
Shanghai, Spot	29.00
M. Ginned Spot	29.25
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	30.00
Ningpo, Spot, Exwharf	29.20

Tone of the market—*Firm.*

In the United States Court for China

FRANCISCO GUTIERREZ SAENZ? Plaintiff,
vs
LILLIAN OLLIE GUTIERREZ SAENZ, Defendant.

Cause No. 2901
Civil No. 1189
SUMMONS
Filed at Shanghai, China, Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant

LILLIAN OILLIE GUTIERREZ SAENZ

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the fortieth day after service hereof to file written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURD Judge of the United States Court for China, Shanghai, China. Feb. 17, 1927.

L. T. Kenake,
Asst. Clerk

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

FRANCISCO GUTIERREZ SAENZ? Plaintiff,
vs.
LILLIAN OLLIE GUTIERREZ SAENZ, Defendant.

Cause No. 2901
Civil No. 1189
ORDER.
Filed, Shanghai, Feb. 17, 1927.
L. T. Kenake
Assistant Clerk.

ORDER:

The object of this suit is an action for divorce.

On motion of the complainant, it is this day of Feb. 17 1927, A. D., ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge.

Dated at Shanghai, China,
February 17, 1927.

In the United States Court for China

THOMAS LOY MITCHELL, Plaintiff,
vs
NADIA VACILNA GRAMATIKOVA MITCHELL, Defendant.

Cause No. 2895
Civil No. 1183
SUMMONS
Filed at Shanghai, China, Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—
GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant

NADIA VACILNA GRAMATIKOVA MITCHELL

and to notify HER to be and appear before this Court on or before the fortieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTO D. PURDY Judge of the United States Court for China, Shanghai, China. Feb. 15, 1927.

L. T. Kenake,
Asst. Clerk

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

In the United States Court for China

THOMAS LOY MITCHELL, Plaintiff,
vs
NADIA VACILNA GRAMATIKOVA MITCHELL, Defendant.

Cause No. 2895
Civil No. 1183
ORDER FOR PUBLICATION.
Filed, Shanghai, Feb. 15, 1927.
JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk

The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony.

On Motion of the Complainant it is this 15th day of February, 1927, ORDERED that the Defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the last publication of this Order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge.

Dated February 15, 1927.

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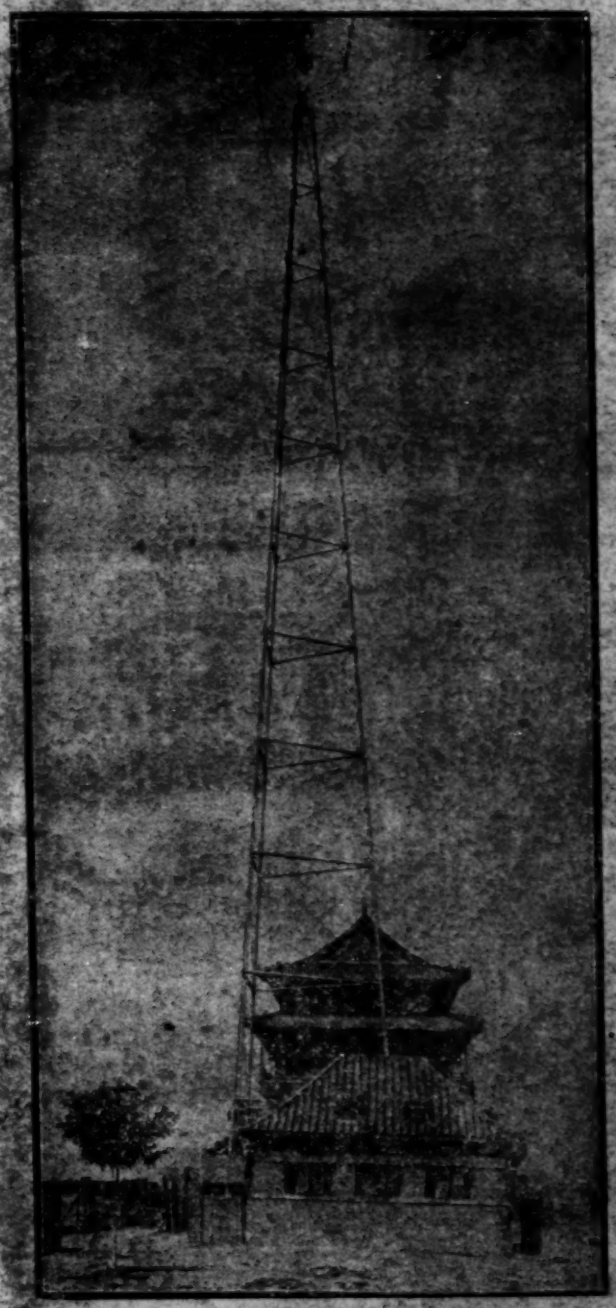

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